FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

Vol III No 192 2 October 1979

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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

ID282216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

['International Situation--Questions and Answers' program presented by Moscow Radio commentator Valeriy Kosovan with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Alekseyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; and academician Aleksey Leontyevich Narochnitskiy]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, esteemed comrades. First, I should like to thank those listeners who have sent letters to our program. These are (Petr Aleksandrovich Bryzgin) from Irkutsk; (Aleksandr Tyutrin) from Orekhovo-Zuyevo; (Aleksandr Petrovich (Buldov) from the village of (Yandeba) in the Karelian ASSR; (Sergey Ivanovich Petrichov) from Moscow; (Petr Nikitich Zherdev) from the settlement of Grachevka in Orenburgskaya Oblast; (Nikolayeva) from the town of Ivano-Frankovsk, and many others.

On the basis of the letters received we have determined the subjects for our program today. They are the following: The work of the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly; the development of events in the Central African Republic, where 1 week ago the monarchy was eliminated; and you will also hear from eminent Soviet historian, Academician Narochnitskiy, who will be talking about a new volume in the publication "Russian Foreign Policy in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries".

UN General Assembly Session

In New York, as you know, on 18 September, the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly began its work, the assembly which plays an important role in the life of the international community. The General Assembly session provides an opportunity for representatives of states with various social and political systems, of states large and small, to voice their points of view on the state of affairs in the world and on the processes occurring in international relations, to exchange opinions and to work out solutions for various problems in world politics. There is another point which is very important: Year by year, the membership of the United Nations Organization expands, and as a result its possibilities for making a contribution to the solution of multifarious international problems grow. At the first session of the General Assembly, in 1946, 51 states took part. Now there are 152. This says much. It signifies that in the United Nations a completely new correlation of forces has taken shape. I have asked a regular contributor to our program, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, to talk about this.

[Anichkin] The chief object of the United Nations--and this is clearly stated in its Charter--consists in saving the rising generation from the torment of war which twice in our lifetime has brought unspeakable distress to mankind.

The political atmosphere is of great importance for the work of the session. As past experience has shown, this atmosphere can exert a powerful influence on the progress of the debates and on the nature and fruitfulness of the Assembly. A beneficial influence was exerted on the international climate by the Vienna summit meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and by the signing of SALT II.

The implementation of the measures envisaged in this treaty, which are the most important of all the steps ever taken in the field of curbing the arms race, could open up prospects for achieving real disarmament and provide the opportunity to supplement political detente with military detente.

On the eve of the opening of the General Assembly session, the conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries, in which representatives of 94 states took part, was successfully held in Havana. This conference demonstrated anew that the nonalined movement adheres to an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist line and is becoming an important factor in world politics.

[Kosovan] As is known, the agenda for the present session of the UN General Assembly already contains over 20 points connected with the problem of disarmament. The majority of them are being discussed in the United Nations on the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Oleg Nikolyevich, could you not list some of the concrete Soviet proposals on this issue? We are asked this, in particular, by (Petr Aleksandrovich Bryzgin) from Irkutsk.

[Anichkin] The question of disarmament is of course to the fore. Participants in the session are to discuss the question of banning the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and of new systems of such weapons. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries speak out consistently in support of such a step, which would make it possible to attain a radical turning point in eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war.

Consideration of the question of strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states, proposed by the Soviet Union at the previous session, is also due to be resumed.

On the initiative of the Soviet Union, the world community a few years ago adopted a declaration on strengthening international security. The present session will discuss progress in implementing this declaration, which is aimed at eliminating the threat of military conflicts.

Among other questions, attention to which was first drawn by the Soviet Union, are the conclusion of a worldwide treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations and the convening of a worldwide conference on disarmament.

The situation in the Near East, in the south of the African continent and in Cyprus continue as before to arouse deep concern to international opinion, and this has been reflected in the agenda of the 34th Session of the General Assembly. Despite the objections of Tel Aviv and its patrons, the Assembly plenary session has for the first time been recommended to consider the question of possible Israeli nuclear weapons.

A significant place in the forum's work will also be occupied by questions concerning economic relations between states and the creation of a new economic order which would exclude discrimination and inequality of rights in trade, scientific and technical, financial and other forms of business cooperation.

[Kosovan] It seems that the proposals by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the present session of the United Nations Organization point the General Assembly's attention to the most pressing and important international problems. The same can be said of the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

[Anichkin] As previously, universal attention was drawn to the speech at the Assembly by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, who gave a clear and indepth analysis of the international situation and also of questions due to be discussed by the session. In essence, as the world press noted, the Soviet foreign minister summed up in his speech the political results of the outgoing decade. Political observers also noted that the Soviet Union's foreign minister stressed the urgent necessity of embodying decisions of principle already taken by the United Nations Organization in binding international agreements, and first and foremost in the field of disarmament.

The press in various countries around the world has drawn attention to that part of the speech by the Soviet Union's foreign minister dealing with Soviet-U.S. relations. As Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted, for the solution of any important international problem--political, economic, or of whatever kind--what is needed first and foremost is an atmosphere of peace, and whether peace is firmer or less resilient, the important thing here is the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This is an objective and undisputed conclusion.

Further, one must take as a starting point the fact that concern over Soviet-U.S. relations is a mutual affair. The meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter showed that given this mutual desire, the USSR and the United States can find mutually acceptable solutions and cooperate in the name of international detente and peace.

There was lively reaction in the world to the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union to include as an important and urgent question on the Assembly agenda that of the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations. In his speech, the Soviet foreign minister said that the time has come for all UN member states to take up an unambiguous position with regard to hegemonism and to condemn it and bar the way to any impulses toward hegemonism in world affairs. The sense of the Soviet Union's proposal is that no state or group of states, in whatever circumstances or for whatever motives, should claim hegemonism in relation to other states or groups of states.

The speech by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and the Soviet proposals put forward at the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly are evidence of the Soviet state's desire to guarantee the peoples of our world the possibility of living in conditions of peace, security and prosperity.

Events in CAR

[Krasikov] To begin with the last question: It must be honestly admitted at once that to forecast how events will develop further in the Central African Republic, where exactly 1 week ago the monarchy was done away with--by the way, before, the country was called the Central African Empire--is extraordinarily difficult. All the more so since it involves the simultaneous presence and interplay of several factors. I shall list what are probably the main ones.

First, the position of the people, which resolutely rejected the old regime but at the same time views the present authorities in the state with distrust, to say the least.

Then there is the policy of the new authorities, which to a considerable degree is unpredictable. Suffice it to say that the present president of the country, David Dacko, keeps shifting from one side to the other, saying one thing today and the exact opposite tomorrow, and one never knows precisely where he will end up.

Third, there are the actions of France, which, as is now admitted in Paris, not merely backed Dacko but itself, with its own hands, directed the whole operation of the change of leadership in its former African colony.

Fourth, there is the world public reaction, and primarily that of the African states adjacent to the Central African Republic.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, the reaction, judging from press reports, seems largely negative.

[Krasikov] Yes, it is negative, although no one anywhere seems to have any regrets about the elimination of the former leader, the comic opera Emperor Bokassa.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, it might be worth while dwelling in more detail on his personality and on the results of his rule.

[Krasikov] Well, yes, Bokassa deserves to have a few words said about him. When his homeland was still a French colony, Bokassa served in the colonialists' army. He took part in the struggle against the national liberation forces and reached the rank of captain. As soon as the collapse of the colonial system of the African Continent began, on the territory of the former colony, Ubangi-Shari, with the aid and under the guidance of the former administration, a state was created under the name of the Central African Republic.

At this time, the French Government sent Bokassa back home, where he was given the job of creating a local, national army. Bokassa set about this task with a will. He was offered the post of chief of the General Staff. The country was ruled at that time by none other than David Dacko, the present leader, who, by the way, is Bokassa's cousin. Dacko managed over several years to bring the country to the brink of bankruptcy and when, in 1966, he was removed from power by his cousin, the inhabitants of the Central African Republic breathed a sigh of relief, especially as Bokassa declared in one of his very first speeches as president: My only duty is to lead the Central African Republic out of a state of backwardness.

But Bokassa's words remained words. Under him, arbitrariness, embezzlement and the ruination of the national assets of the country reached still greater lengths than under his predecessor; and, by the way, Dacko, under the Bokassa regime, did not behave at all in the usual way of a removed, overthrown president. In recent years, he held the post of adviser to Bokassa. We don't really know much about what advice one cousin gave the other, but what is known is that the state treasury was emptied. Things reached such a point that Bokassa ordered the collection from his subjects of a tax not only for past periods and for the current year, but also for 2 years ahead.

The country's industry, which was very weak anyway, virtually ceased to produce goods. True, the uranium mines kept going at full capacity, but the output of these mines, according to the French papers, goes to France.

The output of cotton last year was little more than one-half of what it was the previous year. Coffee production was also reduced. The state debt reached 70 billion African francs. To the United Nations alone, the country owed $44,000.

At the same time, Bokassa spent more and more money on his own personal needs. He proclaimed himself emperor and marshal and spent truly astronomical sums on the coronation.

[Kosovan] Naturally, such behavior by Bokassa aroused discontent in the country.

[Krasikov] Certainly, and not just discontent but very real protests. But I have not yet mentioned the main thing: The Bokassa regime became one of the cruellest, most repressive regimes in the world. When, after the present coup, the gates of the political prison of N'Garaba in Bangui were opened, only 20 people were found there. But according to Dacko, Bokassa had imprisoned many hundreds of people. Where the rest have disappeared to only the Almighty knows, Dacko declared.

But the leaders of the political opposition have expressed themselves clearly and unambiguously on this matter. These hundreds of fighters against the Bokassa regime were brutally tortured in the dictator's prisons and were killed. This is what an AFP correspondent writes from Bangui: After occupying the personal residence of the overthrown emperor, the soldiers found corpses in a huge refrigerator. One of them was buried at once, but the others were sent to be studied. It is the unanimous conviction of the local population that these were victims of the emperor, who practiced cannibalism. I am quoting the report of the French journalist from Bangui. He goes on to say: The fact of Bokassa's cannibalism was common knowledge here. Only fear of the prospect of ending up in the grim prison of N'Garaba or in Bokassa's refrigerator forced people to keep quiet.

However, not everyone by any means kept quiet. In recent months, the struggle against the dictator's regime in Bangui reached such a scale that by the conviction of the leading observers of the world's press, an explosion of popular discontent was bound to sweep this regime away in the very near future.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, what you have just told us sounds simply incredible. Apparently this so-called emperor was not just a despot, but to put it plainly, he was a mentally abnormal person.

[Krasikov] Undoubtedly. At a certain stage, his behavior began to compromise those who were behind him, and last winter, Bokassa took vengeance against schoolchildren in Bangui, ordering his soldiers to fire on the children when about 150 people were killed. There were disturbances by the schoolchildren and Bokassa replied by shooting them. Even then France did not stop providing financial aid for his regime. According to the Paris weekly DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, Bokassa obtained from Paris this year alone about 3 billion African francs. This is what the influential Paris paper LE MONDE wrote on this subject in its 23 September edition and here I quote: Special relations were maintained with Bokassa even when it was becoming more and more clear that he was a mentally deranged man. The paper goes on: France has gravely compromised itself by its relationship with the overthrown tyrant and will have to do a lot to earn the forgiveness of the people of that country.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, does this mean that the participation of French forces in the overthrow of Bokassa can be justified as a sort of attempt to earn the forgiveness of the people of the Central African Republic for its old links with Bokassa?

[Krasikov] I don't think so. At any rate, the French press itself, with rare unanimity, criticizes the actions of its government. It notes that Paris has once again backed persons who were very close both by blood relations and ideologically to the fallen self-styled emperor. Dacko, writes the paper LE MATIN, has already ruled the country, from 1960 to 1965. He left an unpleasant impression--of a corrupt and power-loving man. It will not be difficult for the opposition, the paper adds, to expose him as a placeman of French imperialism, returned to power in order to safeguard French interests in Central Africa.

The French press points out something else, too, another important circumstance: By bringing along in their baggage the replacement for Bokassa, who was also his predecessor, the French parachutists barred the road to the representatives of the real democratic forces, and this at a time when these forces were already prepared to take power, relying not on foreign bayonets, but on the support of the broadest masses of the people of the Central African Republic. It was no coincidence that the first thing the occupying forces did was to introduce a curfew in the country and ban all street processions and demonstrations. This ban is still in effect.

No coincidence either is the reaction of an official representative of the U.S. State Department, Hodding Carter. Commenting on the Bangui coup, he made an extremely laconic but extremely eloquent statement to journalists: Vive la France! But in France itself, as I have already said, the military and political action of the authorities prompted the sharpest criticism from broad sections of the public. It has been condemned by most organs of the press. Opposition to it has been expressed by influential political parties, and I must say frankly that this action, like France's other policeman-like actions in Africa, will not bring it glory and will not be conducive to the growth of its prestige.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD011507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meetings in New York"]

[Excerpt] New York, 27 September--On 27 September A.A. Gromyko met with S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister.

During the talk, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on several questions of relations between the USSR and Romania and also on a number of international problems of mutual interest, including those related to the work of the 34th UN General Assembly Session.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON UN DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT

LD011736 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Prospects for achieving less tension figure prominently in the general political discussion being held by the United Nations General Assembly. Our commentary has been prepared by Viktor Glazunov. This is what he writes:

I would compare the discussion to a barometer that registers the political weather across the world. It is a barometer that is highly sensitive to the explosive situation in the Middle East and to the aggressive acts being escalated by the racist regimes in southern Africa. A barometer of this kind also reacts upon the clamor of propaganda campaigns, like the one under way in the United States around Cuba. Still and all, the United Nations barometer points to the lessening of world tension. Characteristically, speakers in the discussion point out the need to continue and deepen the process. For the idea of easing world tension has no reasonable alternative. The Austrian foreign minister, Willibald Pahr, has underscored this in his speech. Many in the United Nations are calling for more stimuli to the effort to achieve less tension and make it irreversible.

Well, what should be done, that is the question. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, has had this to say in the United Nations: If there is to be relaxation in the political field, he said, concrete steps must be taken to back it with an easing in the military field. In other words, the idea of less tension has no prospects while the race in arms continues. (?By the way), this is clear to those who object to relaxation and insist on an arms build-up. Now they are trying to push mankind to further escalating the arms race. It is indicative that their activity has grown since the Soviet-American summit in Vienna, where President Brezhnev and President Carter signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treat, SALT II. Some groups in the West, in the first place the United States, have rushed to the attack as if they were scared of the (?prospect) to back political relaxation with military relaxation. Now they demand inflating military spending. They demand improving conventional (?armaments). And they also demand deploying new systems of nuclear weaponry.

To justify all this, an incredible clamor around the Soviet danger has been raised and fantastic information about Soviet armaments is being spread. Well, there is nothing new about this method. It has been used in the past, too, even though they had to admit later that the Soviet arms figures happened to be exaggerated through a mistake. But if mistakes of this kind are made again and again, one can speak of a deliberate action. Those who would like to see confrontation rather than relaxation are to blame for these blunders.

It is a pity the policy makers in Washington and some other Western capitals seem to be influenced by the groups that demand more armaments all the time. Hence the so-called doctrine of two (?pillars) that tries to sell the arms build-up as the indispensible condition to continue the lessening of tension. It is either self-deception or simply deception. If the arms race is not halted and if no steps are taken to bring about disarmament, the pace of relaxation will slow down while the danger of military disaster will go up.

SESSION OF UNESCO'S EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORTED

ID291600 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 28 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Paris, September 28, TASS--The discussion of a draft program and a draft budget of the organization for 1981-83 began here at the current 108th Session of the UNESCO Executive Board.

Speakers at the session pointed out that as a result of the development of the process of detente and expansion of all-round international cooperation, the understanding of vital world problems has sharply grown in the contemporary world. The problems affect the future of all peoples and can be solved through the joint efforts of all states and with the participation of all international organizations.

The tasks are to struggle for peace and for deepening detente for disarmament, for elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, for restructuring international relations on the foundations of equality and justice, for the establishment of a new international economic order, and for the solution of problems of economic and social progress of hundreds of millions of people.

The representative of socialist Vietnam pointed to the necessity of resolute struggle for eradication of all the remains of colonialism for the ensurance of the political as well as economic and social independence of peoples.

The USSR's representative emphasized that progress in the field of struggle for peace, detente and disarmament are a vitally necessary condition for normal and full activity of the organization and its further development. We pointed out that the Soviet Union will continue to support in every way UNESCO's efforts for the strengthening of peace and materialisation of detente, embodiment into concrete forms equal and mutually advantageous cultural and scientific cooperation between states with different social systems. The organization's program must be aimed at raising the effectiveness of its activities, at expanding exchanges of useful information and achievements promoting the solution of the global problems of mankind.

CASTRO PRAISES NONALINED SUMMIT RESULTS IN INTERVIEW

LD280520 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 26, TASS--First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro spoke highly of the results of the recent nonaligned summit conference. Speaking in an interview with the Lebanese AL-SAYAD weekly, he stressed that the conference had foiled the vile conspiracy of Washington and Beijing, which first tried to frustrate its holding in Havana and then deceive the participants in the nonaligned movement by the slanderous allegations that Cuba allegedly strives to turn the movement into an "instrument of Soviet policy."

The imperialist system is a force hostile to the nonaligned movement, while the socialist system is a friendly force, the Cuban leader went on to say.

Apart from Cuba, fraternal relations with the states of the socialist system, in whose vanguard is the Soviet Union, are maintained by many other participants in the nonaligned movement, for example Vietnam, a number of Arab countries, the African states--former Portuguese colonies, the Palestine resistance movement, the liberation movements fighting against racism and oppression in the south of Africa. All of these countries and organizations realize well that imperialism, which had recourse in the past to dividing the world into spheres of influence, is again threatening them. The socialist system is an obstacle to these criminal designs.

Fidel Castro refuted inventions of the so-called "Cuban interference" in the affairs of some African and Latin American states. He said that in giving assistance to young states and liberation movements Cuba upholds the righteous cause of the people fighting against racial discrimination and imperialist exploitation. It is our revolutionary duty, Fidel Castro stressed. We will further do our duty.

CASTRO WARNS U.S. AGAINST TROOP ESCALATION IN CBS INTERVIEW

LD011458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The TASS correspondent reports from Havana: Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers, has sharply condemned the provocative campaign that has been unleashed in the United States regarding the presence of Soviet military personnel on Cuba in an interview with the correspondent of CBS radio and television company of the United States of America, which was shown on Cuban television.

Categorically refuting the rumors being spread by American propaganda, the Cuban leader stressed that, in fact, the matter concerns a military training center at which Soviet specialists work. This center, he continued, has been in existence since 1962 and all U.S. presidents have been well aware of this.

Claims alleging that since then the nature and the functions of Soviet personnel have changed are lies being fed to the American and world public opinion.

Cuba, like all of Latin America, Fidel Castro stated, is not U.S. property, enabling it to demand explanations as to measures being adopted by the republic to strengthen its defenses.

All of this ballyhoo that has been raised by the American administration around this question was aimed primarily at wrecking the holding in Havana of the sixth conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries and at the same time attempting to raise the prestige of the present American administration.

Castro described as lies claims that Cuban aircraft could allegedly be equipped with nuclear weapons. Only the Soviet Union could supply Cuba with such weapons, he declared. The Soviet Union, however, adheres strictly and unswervingly to the clauses of the Soviet-American agreement of 1962. There are no nuclear or other strategic weapons on Cuban territory.

Calling the campaign about the presence of Soviet military personnel on Cuba a farce, the Cuban leader also warned the United States against attempts to artificially create a crisis by means of a military force demonstration in areas situated close to Cuba, that is, Puerto Rica and Florida, and also against an escalation of U.S. military presence on the U.S. military naval base in Guantanamo.

Cuba cannot be intimidated, Fidel Castro declared.

Soviet Press on Castro Interview

LD020502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Central press review]

[Text] The central press gives details of Comrade Fidel Castro's interview to CBS, the U.S. radio and television company, in which he sharply condemned the provocative campaign being whipped up in the United States over the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba.

This campaign, writes TRUD in an international commentary, pursues quite definite political aims. One of them is the desire of the detente opponents to defame peace-loving Soviet foreign policy, and at the same time to undermine the process of the relaxation of international tension as a whole, and, in the first place, if not to torpedo, then at least to impede the process of American Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty.

Another aim of the campaign being conducted in the United States boils down to an attempt to slander the nature of the interrelations between the USSR and Cuba, as sovereign states enjoying equal rights, so as to undermine Cuba's standing in the nonalined movement, something that was clearly evident even during the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries held in Havana.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA REPORTED

LD020722 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] President Carter, in a nationwide speech about Soviet military personnel in Cuba, admitted that it was not a large force and did not present a direct threat to the United States. He announced, however, that he would strengthen the United States' military presence in the Caribbean and increase close surveillance of Cuba. President Carter noted that the presence of the Soviet personnel on Cuba was no reason for going back to the cold war. He made a strong appeal for Senate ratification of the new United States-Soviet agreement on SALT II.

NAVAL MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN TO 'BRING ATMOSPHERE TO THE BOIL'

LD020549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] As we have already reported, Fidel Castro has given an interview to CBS, the U.S. radio and television company, in which he sharply condemned the provocative campaign being whipped up in the United States regarding the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba. The Cuban leader warned the United States that this farce could grow into a crisis if President Carter attempted to demonstrate American military might to Cuba.

Meanwhile, AP has reported that big U.S. naval maneuvers have started in the Carribean Sea in the immediate vicinity of Cuba. This is nothing other than an attempt by the Pentagon to bring to the boil the atmosphere in the Caribbean basin region.

'Attempt to Aggravate Situation'

LD020803 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 2, TASS--The United States has staged another provocative "show of force" in the direct proximity to socialist Cuba. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCY report, large-scale manoeuvres of the U.S. Navy started in the Caribbean Sea to last 12 days. Observers indicate that the exercises started at the height of the provocative hullabaloo raised by the reactionary quarters in the United States over the presence of the Soviet military personnel in Cuba. That is why the current sabre rattling is regarded as the Pentagon's attempt to aggravate the situation in the region of the Caribbean basin and to intimidate the peoples of Central and South America who are rising, ever more resolutely, in struggle against the Washington-imposed dictatorial regimes, against the plunder by the American monopolies, for freedom and independence.

MONDALE ON SALT, CUBA LINKAGE, SEES RIGHTIST THREAT

LD011341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "SALT II treaty: Supporters and Opponents"]

[Text] Washington, 26 September--At a press conference in Cincinnati U.S. Vice President W. Mondale stated that Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty must not be linked with the question of the presence of Soviet military personnel on Cuba. "I resolutely believe that this question must not be tied to the SALT II treaty. We did not sign that treaty to do the Soviet Union a favor. It was concluded with the aim of strengthening U.S. security," W. Mondale said.

Many prominent U.S. politicians and public figures taking part in the SALT II treaty debate that continues in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stress that this document is in accordance with U.S. interests no less than the Soviet Union's interests. The treaty, W. Kincade, executive director of the Arms Control Association, stated, is a major step toward strengthening U.S. security and reduces the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

The president of the United Church of Christ, also called on the Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty. He said that the Soviet-American agreement has received complete approval at special discussions held in all U.S. churches and at a conference of the general synod.

However, the opponents of detente have not given up attempts to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty or at minimum to complicate that process. They have recently been trying increasingly importunately to exploit the propaganda campaign unleashed around Cuba and fabrications concerning the policy of Cuba and the Soviet Union. Conservative Senator J. Warner, for instance, spoke in this spirit.

The desire to somehow link the Senate decision on the SALT II treaty with this invented question was rejected by R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate. "Why all the hysteria? What has Cuba to do with the SALT II treaty?" the senator stated. The New York TIMES writes of the dangerous consequences of the strengthening of the positions of rightwing circles for the U.S. foreign policy course.

"If progressive and moderate forces in our country do not rebuff such a line, the right wing and its suicidal foreign policy will gain the upper hand," the New York TIMES warns.

U.S. RETURNS PANAMA CANAL BUT CONTINUES 'BIG STICK' POLICIES

LD011519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "The Canal Belongs to the People"]

[Text] The people of Panama have prepared for this day as if it were a national holiday. The Panamanian-U.S. Panama Canal treaties, which mark the end of the shackling agreement of 1903 under which U.S. imperialism turned part of the territory of that sovereign state into its own colonial estate, come into force 1 October. The process of handing over jurisdiction for the Canal Zone to the Panamanian authorities is due to begin on that date.

The White House was by no means willing to embark on talks with Panama. It was compelled to do so by the Panamanian people's heroic struggle and by growing protests among the Latin American and world public.

In the United States apologists of the colonial order stubbornly opposed both the conclusion and the ratification of the Panama Canal treaties. But they did not succeed in blocking them. They acquired legal force after being confirmed by the U.S. Senate. At the time extremist congressmen attempted to emasculate the already signed documents with numerous "amendments," whose main purpose was to give Washington the "right" to intervene under the pretext of "insuring the canal's normal activity."

The Pentagon is preparing in its own way for the Panama Canal treaties' coming into force. A few days ago it transferred to the Canal Zone the 75th landing brigade, which is supposed to participate in major military maneuvers planned there. The U.S. military is pursuing the provocative aim of showing its strength and confirming its claims on that strategically important waterway.

As recent facts show, U.S. foreign policy strategists have in no way abandoned the traditional "big stick," despite their expansive assurance to the contrary. Thus, only the fear of antagonizing the whole of Latin America restrained them from direct armed intervention in the Nicaraguan civil war. Threats against a number of Caribbean countries have become more frequent: The United States says it will not tolerate the conversion of the region into a "Red" sea. A special "fire brigade"--the so-called "quick strike corps"--is being hastily put together for operations in what the Pentagon views as the world's "hot" spots.

The maneuvers and tricks of Panama's enemies are arousing anger and indignation among broad circles of the Latin American public. A. Royo, the country's president, said in a message to U.S. President J. Carter that "Panama will exercise its rights and obligations with regard to the Panama Canal purely on the basis of the Panamanian-American treaties and no law adopted after the signing of those documents can change them."

NEW PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE ON ARMS LIMITATION TALKS NOTED

LD012138 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] There are discussions going on in Washington at the moment about a new directive from President James Carter on arrangements for conducting talks on limiting the arms race. Our commentator Vladimir Teplov writes that this directive which was worked out in great secrecy says the United States will not begin negotiations on arms limitation unless it is certain that it will not be jeopardizing its military program. This provision, as well as others in the document, point to the conclusion that the directive (?is in response) to the interests of the American military-industrial complex.

If Washington, in fact, means to negotiate arms limitations without compromising its military programs now under way, the other side will, of course, be led to thinking of its own military programs. The result will be that there will no longer by any point to the negotiations. In fact it will be more like a step forward in the arms race.

This is well understood in the United States as well. According to the New York TIMES, certain American officials are afraid that the President's directive may slow down arms limitation. American specialists think, in particular, that it can be used to (?sabotage) the Soviet-American negotiations on halting all nuclear tests. They also think that the President's directive (?will) considerably widen the Pentagon's role in defining the U.S. stand on the talks on arms reductions.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff thus (?perceive) the possibility of blocking these talks. And if one considers the immense influence wielded at the Pentagon by the military-industrial monopolies, it becomes obvious that their role in the establishment of the administration's policy on halting the arms race is growing still larger.

It can easily be understood what the consequences of this may be. They are a fresh impetus to the arms race, and the development of new types of arms, still more costly and more profitable to the military [word indistinct].

In this context, those who believed the United States and its allies were disposed to work seriously, in conjunction with the socialist countries, on limiting the arms race, are much more doubtful today about the sincerity of the American approach to solving these problems. These doubts are based on solid arguments.

In this connection, we might recall the lack of progress in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, [word indistinct]. There has been no response for a long time to the Soviet proposals which, take account of the viewpoints of the Western countries. We might also recall the U.S. refusal to continue the Soviet-American bilateral talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The new directive from the U.S. President once again attests to the fact that assurances from American ruling circles that they are interested in finding solutions to disarmament problems do not match their concrete actions. Everything points to the conclusion that these assurances must be taken with a heavy does of skepticism.

This is the perspective in which one should view the mass propaganda being put out by the Western countries about the so-called Soviet military threat. Sabotaging the talks on limiting the arms race, added to intimidating Western public opinion with this famous threat, is today the main instrument used by NATO militaristic circles in their attempt to put the world back to the time of the cold war. It is obvious that international public opinion will draw the appropriate conclusions.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON U.S. FORWARD BASING POLICY

Please note the following correction to the item entitled "Korionov Sees Forward Basing Policy as 'Real Threat' to Peace" published in the United States & Canada Section of the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. Title should read "Kornilov Sees Forward Basing Policy as 'Real Threat' to Peace", correcting commentator's name.

SOVIET GREETINGS ON PRC NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

OW011631 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 1 Oct 79 OW

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of China a cable of congratulations on the occasion of the PRC's 30th founding anniversary. The text of the cable is as follows:

To the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council of the PRC:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in their own names and in the name of the Soviet people, congratulate the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council of the PRC as well as the Chinese people on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

One October, 1949, was a remarkable milestone in the history of the Chinese people. Inspired by the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese people rose against the forces of imperialism, feudalism and reaction, won a victory in the protracted struggle for their national and social liberation, established the PRC and embarked on the path of socialist construction. In those years the Soviet-Chinese cooperation was a weighty factor consolidating the forces of socialism and peace.

Expressing its traditional feelings of friendship for the working class, peasantry and working intelligentsia of China, the Soviet people wish the PRC successes in the development of economy, culture and technology, in raising the well-being of the Chinese working people.

The Soviet Union has attached a major importance to its relations with its neighbor, the PRC, consistently striving with this aim in mind. An adequate basis for the development of the interstate Soviet-Chinese ties may be the principles of peaceful coexistence, including the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of each other and nonuse of force. The Soviet Union will continue to follow this line bearing in mind that the establishment of good neighborliness between our two countries accords with the basic interests and aspirations of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, the interests of peace and security in Asia and the whole world.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD020931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[I. Lebedev article: "30th Anniversary of the PRC"]

[Text] The PRC was proclaimed 30 years ago, on 1 October 1949, at a meeting of many thousands of people in Beijing. The Chinese people's long struggle against the forces of imperialism, feudalism and reaction and for national and social liberation was crowned by victory. Together with millions of workers, peasants and revolutionary servicemen and progressive representatives of China's intelligentsia this event was welcomed by the communists and working masses of the Soviet Union and other countries and by all those in solidarity with the Chinese people's liberation movement.

The Chinese revolution developed as a component part of the world revolutionary process whose foundation was laid by the Great October Socialist Revolution and the appearance of the first socialist state on the world map. The Chinese people's success was promoted by the favorable international atmosphere which took shape above all under the flag of the historic victory of the Soviet Union and its allies in World War II and the creation and consolidation of the world socialist system. Having crushed Hitlerite fascism, Soviet troops then destroyed the strike force of Japanese militarism--the Kwantung Army--in the Far East and liberated the most industrially developed region of China--the Northeast. This had a direct impact in the creation of the Manchurian revolutionary base, which played a tremendous part in the victorious completion of the revolution.

The formation of the PRC strengthened the positions of the forces of socialism, peace and national liberation, was a blow to imperialism and international reaction, and gave new impetus to the struggle of the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa and freedom and national independence. It opened up bright horizons before the Chinese people in building a new society.

Both at this stage of its development and during the years of the national liberation struggle China received extensive selfless aid and support from the Soviet Union, which built its relations with China on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The very day after the proclamation of the PRC, the Soviet Union was the first to announce its recognition of the new Chinese state and to establish diplomatic relations with it. Cooperation and friendly relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries were an important condition for safeguarding the security of the young republic and neutralizing the economic blockade organized by U.S. imperialism against the PRC.

The new relations between the Soviet and Chinese peoples were expressed in the friendship, alliance and mutual aid treaty signed in Moscow in February 1950. This treaty and a number of agreements concluded at the same time considerably strengthened China's international position and guaranteed the young people's republic vitally important aid from the Soviet Union. In fulfilling its duty as an ally, the USSR, at the Chinese Government's request, sent air force units to the PRC which covered the country's sky against attacks by the Kuomintang Air Force. In the tense period of the 1950-1953 Korean War, when China was directly threatened by acts of aggression from the United States, Soviet Air Force formations sent to China became a reliable barrier against U.S. aircraft.

From the first days of the PRC's formation the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries rendered the republic all-round aid and assistance in restoring economic life, which had been thrown into total disorder and decline as a result of Japanese aggression and the protracted civil war. In the period 1949 through 1959, in cooperation with the Soviet Union, China launched large-scale economic building. The USSR helped the PRC in building over 200 large-scale industrial projects and primary sectors of industry were created. The USSR rendered great assistance in training national cadres as well.

The Chinese people's strenuous labor in building a new society, the building up of China's economic potential and its positively developing relations with the socialist countries created favorable conditions for the solution of the complex internal problems and at the same time strengthened the PRC's positions in the international arena. At that period Soviet-Chinese cooperation acted as an important factor in strengthening the forces of socialism and peace.

The Eighth CCP Congress in September 1956 was a very important event in the country's life. It asserted the general line of building socialism and turning China into a developed power with a modern industry and agriculture and advanced science and culture. The congress proclaimed as the basis of the PRC's foreign policy course the policy of strengthening fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, developing friendly relations with the states of Asia and Africa and strengthening proletarian international solidarity. The congress opposed the imperialist policy of using armed forces and threats in international affairs.

The successes achieved in the first years of the PRC's existence and the CCP's course reflected in the decisions of its eighth congress opened up before the Chinese people clear prospects for the socialist restructuring of society and for insuring, in alliance and cooperation with the fraternal countries, favorable external conditions for creative work and the successful defense of peace and security in Asia.

But it was precisely at that time, at the end of the 1950's that the struggle within the Chinese leadership over the question of the paths of the country's further development became sharply aggravated. Mao Zedong's nationalist grouping gained the upper hand and effected a sharp turn in the PRC's domestic and foreign policy.

The general line formulated by the party and approved by the Eighth CCP Congress was discarded. The Chinese people's vital, fundamental interests were subordinated to great-power politics and to petit bourgeois doctrines embodied in the nominal "Great Leap Forward" and "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" and in other voluntarist experiments.

Twenty essentially sterile years with regard to the economy, generations lost to science and culture, the exacerbation of social problems in the city and the countryside--this was the price the Chinese people paid for Maoism elevated to the rank of state ideology and policy. This is now starting to be said in China.

Since the end of the 1950's great-power, hegemonist principles were made the basis of Beijing's foreign policy. Territorial claims began to be made on neighboring states, and extreme nationalism began to determine the Chinese leadership's approach to modern revolutionary and liberation forces. The PRC proceeded to break off cooperation with the socialist countries, hostile designs and intentions began to be ascribed to former friends and allies, and Beijing began depicting them as enemies threatening China. Step by step the Maoist group led the PRC to positions of militant anti-Sovietism and struggle against the socialist community. At the same time the process of rapprochement with imperialism and with various reactionary regimes such as Pinochet's Junta in Chile was taking place. [paragraph continues]

This process led ultimately to the formation of a bloc with the most aggressive anticommunist forces and to appeals for a "united front" to be knocked together against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was an extreme manifestation of this policy.

China's present policy contrasts with the efforts of other states--the socialist states above all--to consolidate and deepen the relaxation of tension, to limit the arms race and make progress in the matter of disarmament and to remove from international relations the methods of threats and attempts to occupy a dominant position in the world as a whole or in any part of it. China's policy proceeds from the inevitability of war and is oriented toward preparing for nuclear missile war, not preventing it.

Statements about the notorious "Soviet military threat," to accompaniment of which the Chinese leaders act in the international arena, are nothing but camouflage for Beijing's true hegemonist aims and a means of diverting the Chinese people's attention from the acute internal problems and difficulties. The attempts to blame the USSR for the present abnormal state of Soviet-Chinese relations and the piling up of all sorts of fables about Soviet policy do not and cannot change the real state of affairs.

The Soviet Union's principled approach to relations with the PRC is well known. Speaking from the platform of the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared: "We firmly adhere to the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the nonuse of force. In short, we are prepared to normalize relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Moreover, it may be stated with confidence that if Beijing returns to a policy really based on Marxism-Leninism, rejects the course hostile to the socialist countries and embarks on a path of cooperation and solidarity with the world of socialism, this will meet with an appropriate response on our side and open up the possibility of developing good relations between the USSR and the PRC in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism. It is up to the Chinese side."

Over the past 15 years the USSR has repeatedly suggested to China that we enter into negotiations with a view to normalizing and improving interstate relations. In 1969 and 1970 the Soviet Union proposed recording in a special act the sides' commitment not to attack each other using any arms, including nuclear weapons, and in 1971 the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty was proposed. In 1978 the USSR Supreme Presidium suggested to the National People's Congress Standing Committee that we draw up a joint statement on the principles of relations between the two countries and hold a meeting of the two sides' representatives at a sufficiently high level.

But what was the Chinese side's response? It was invariably negative, with only its form varying. In April of this year the PRC leadership announced its decision not to extend the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty. This decision speaks for itself, even if it was finally accompanied by an expression of readiness to enter into negotiations on improving relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union invariably proceeds from the premise that there are no objective reasons for the alienation of the peoples of the USSR and China, still less for enmity and confrontation between them. The USSR, which constantly and consistently opposes the policy of hegemonism and the subjugation of certain states by others, considers it important for the two countries to agree not to recognize anybody's claims to special rights or hegemony in world affairs and to build relations with each other on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

These days Soviet-Chinese talks are beginning in Moscow by mutual agreement. Their outcome depends on how far the desire for positive changes expressed verbally by the Chinese side is embodied in concrete positions and in the practical approach to problems of bilateral relations.

Genuine good-neighborliness and peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation--this is what the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples demand. This accords with the vital interests of insuring peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

RADIO COMMENTS ON BEIJING'S 'ANTIPEACE' POLICY

OW010812 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] It seems that the Beijing leaders have abandoned Mao Zedong's principles and policies on the question of war and peace. It is known to all that Mao Zedong regarded world war as a positive factor for promoting revolution and emancipating mankind. During the Cultural Revolution in China, he simply declared "peace" illegal. This being so, what do the high-sounding words of the present Beijing leaders about peace mean?

It is clear at a glance. There is no indication that they have turned their backs on Maoism. The successors of Mao Zedong have assumed the posture of peace-loving persons in order to deceive the world. As the people of the world support detente, the Beijing leaders find it impossible to advertise war in defiance of world public opinion. Furthermore, the truth about the Chinese leaders can be discovered if the activities of Zhongnanhai in the international arena are analyzed: They have not changed at all. Even Beijing's NATO friends have praised the great significance of the SALT II treaty, but the Beijing leaders have venomously attacked the treaty. Can they be described as making contributions to the cause of peace?

What is the Chinese troops' invasion of Vietnam? This gangster behaviour can, of course, prove that Beijing was attempting to aggravate the tension in Southeast Asia. China's invasion of Vietnam, in fact, marks an entirely new dangerous stage of Beijing's antipeace policy. In this stage the Beijing leaders not only provoked conflicts but themselves resorted to force of arms. This shows that Beijing's current policy has a provocative nature in it. Han Nianlong's high-sounding words about peace at the 34th UN General Assembly are a mean scheme to deceive simple-minded people.

At the time of celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the struggle among the Maoists at the upper stratum in Beijing has become fiercer. At the same time, the political activists who seek dominance of political power have resorted to despicable means to achieve selfish personal objectives in total disregard of the people's suffering. The recently published communique of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has again called for strengthening unity. Ye Jianying has also called for unity in his speech at the plenum. However, under the present circumstances in China, unity is an empty phrase so long as Maoism still occupies the dominant position.

PRAVDA HITS 'PROVOCATIVE' CAMPAIGN OVER USSR PRESENCE ON SHIKOTAN

LD021057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Provocative Ballyhoo"]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 September--As though by command, the Japanese mass information organs have published reports on "the increase in the Soviet military presence" on the Soviet island of Shikotan which is allegedly a "serious threat" to Japan. This "information" was provided by "U.S. Government circles," the Washington correspondent of the newspaper MAINICHI reports. Official Japanese spokesmen have seized on the report from Washington and made unfriendly statements addressed to the Soviet Union.

It should be recalled that a similar undertaking by Washington has failed once before. In January this year a ballyhoo was raised in Japan about the alleged "expansion of Soviet military facilities" in the immediate vicinity of Japan. The U.S. and Japanese ruling circles needed this ballyhoo to justify the buildup of the might of the Japanese armed forces and the strengthening of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and also to a certain extent to justify the trend toward knocking together a tripartite Washington-Tokyo-Beijing alliance. Now a ballyhoo has been launched again over some "military construction" on Soviet islands.

The anti-Soviet campaign provoked by Washington, observers note, is also aimed at preventing the development of Soviet-Japanese economic relations. It is no accident that it has been timed to coincide with the Soviet-Japanese talks on economic cooperation which are now taking place in Moscow and during which representatives of Japan's business circles have displayed considerable interest in further expanding mutually advantageous economic ties with the USSR.

This provocative campaign undermines good-neighborly relations between the two countries and harms the cause of detente.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES MEMBERS OF JAPANESE-SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

LD021111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Excerpt] On 25 September the members of the Japanese-Soviet committee on economic cooperation headed by S. Nagano were received by V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Questions of developing scientific and technical cooperation were discussed during friendly talks.

OUTCOME OF USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC TALKS VIEWED

OW301004 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

[Text] The eighth joint meeting of the Japanese-Soviet and Soviet-Japan economic committees has ended in Moscow on 27 September. The meeting considered a series of important matters in economic cooperation between the two countries. It adopted a joint communique prior to its conclusion.

The joint communique noted that the basic contracts now being implemented in the development of coal mines in southern Yakutsk, in the second-phase development of forestry resources in the Far East, in the mining of oil and gas in the continental shelf of Sakhalin, in cooperation in the mining of gas in Yakutia and in the supply of Soviet industrial chips to Japan have made generally satisfactory progress.

The meeting also discussed possibilities of future economic cooperation. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, at his meeting with a delegation of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations a half year ago pointed out the need for futhering economic cooperation under principles based on long-range prospects for the next 15 to 20 years. The meeting, further expanding the Brezhnev concept, discussed the possibility of concluding new, large-scale, basic contracts.

The new projects discussed at the meeting are construction of a new integrated steel mill in the Far Eastern region of the USSR, development of copper mines in Udokan and asbestos mines in Moldezhnaya and construction of a pulp factory in the Far Eastern region.

Following the conclusion of the meeting, leaders of the Japan-Soviet and Soviet-Japan economic committees spoke at a press conference. Semichastnov, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, said: [recording heard briefly, fading into Japanese translation] The meeting was held amid perfect mutual understanding, and it was a very useful meeting. This, however, does not mean that there were no differences between the two sides at all. We experienced some differences, indeed, during the negotiations, as each side's situation and position became clear during the meeting. However, we could reach a common point of view. If we said that we are satisfied with the outcome, we would not be 100 percent accurate. We are asking for more; at the same time, we are happy that the two sides could reach an accord on issues to be studied in the future. Development of long-range reciprocal trade and economic relations requires effort, time and careful analysis. Therefore, it is absolutely impossible to conclude massive contracts at once. We have done great things in preparing for such contracts to be concluded in the future. Development of Soviet-Japan economic cooperation is a matter of direct concern for the people of the two countries. It will contribute to the strengthening of good-neighborly ties between the two nations. We should continue to make all-out efforts in the future, too, to further strengthen and expand trade and economic exchanges.

Semichastnov also said to Japanese newsmen: Immediately before the opening of the joint meeting this time, Japanese newspapers had carried many articles prejudiced against truly desirable economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan. Expressed in these articles were doubts about further cooperation and fears of possible disadvantages to Japan. In this connection, I would like to ask you Japanese reporters to disseminate the truth. The outcome of the eighth Japan-Soviet joint economic committee meeting also indicates that our trade and economic relations have expanded, that they will continue to develop in the future and that Japanese business circles want such relations to be strengthened further.

Following Semichastnov, chief delegate of the Soviet side, Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and chief Japanese delegate, said: [begin recording] At a preparatory meeting held in March in Tokyo, we had discussed topics to be taken up at this meeting we have just concluded. They included a review of projects already under way and discussion of new projects. At the meeting this time, we considered (?four) new projects, including construction of an integrated steel mill, developments of copper mines in Udokan and asbestos mines. In the review of projects already under way, it was noted that they are making satisfactory progress. I am satisfied with the review. In addition, there was discussion of (?four) new projects; [words indistinct] and I am satisfied with that, too. However, as my counterpart, Mr Semichastnov, has just pointed out, our future goals are set very high, and, when put in the light of these goals, the result we have achieved cannot be called 100 percent satisfactory. From the point of view I have mentioned, however, the meeting was a success and I am satisfied with its outcome. [end recording]

REPORT OF AFGHAN ATTACK ON SOVIET EMBASSY 'FORGERY'

LD011436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. agency AP has put out through its channels for press and radio a report, according to which an attack by some Muslim rebels on the USSR Embassy in Kabul has taken place. According to the American agency, as a result of the attack six of the embassy staff died. To judge by the dateline of the report, TASS observer Ivanov writes, it was sent by an AP correspondent from London; yet the Iranian News Agency PARS, whose headquarters are, of course, in Tehran, is mentioned as the source of the information.

Today the same telegram appeared in the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES, which is published in Islamabad. Its text repeated word for word the story of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency but the reference to the American agency was dropped, leaving only the PARS mention.

From where did the Iranian agency obtain the information about these events? It turns out that it did not receive such information, and, naturally, had no thought of circulating it. A TASS correspondent in Tehran who asked PARS for an explanation was clearly told that, in the last few days, the Iranian News Agency has not transmitted any news at all from Afghanistan. It is not difficult to guess that the report of an attack on the USSR Embassy in Kabul, even involving casualties, is neither more nor less than a forgery--even a double forgery, first as regards the nature of the assertions circulated by the American agency, and second, because the latter has made an attempt to hide behind the authority of a news agency of another country.

There is no doubt that the authors of this forgery are American propagandists and those who stand behind them. For them evidently any means are legitimate so long as they can achieve certain disreputable aims. Why did they need to embark on a new crude operation to misinform the public? Imperialist circles in the West are stubbornly striving to cast a shadow on Soviet-Afghan relations, on cooperation between those two countries, and distort the character of the aid given by the Soviet Union to friendly Afghanistan. At the same time, efforts are being made to encourage those circles that have not accepted the April revolution and to create an appropriate background for interference by reactionary and imperialist forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

In the light of these facts, the appearance of this AP forgery can only be seen as instigation to violance against Soviet representatives in Afghanistan.

This latest ideological diversion by the opponents of detente and international cooperation has failed shamefully. They have merely exposed themselves still more in the eyes of the world public, the TASS observer stresses.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION TO DRAFT AFGHAN CONSTITUTION NOTED

LD020925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Commission Appointed"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 September--The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo has appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to draft the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is pointed out that this commission, which includes representatives of various strata of the population, will start work in the very near future. Enshrining in legislation the structure of the new power, the constitution will reflect the new stage of development which Afghanistan entered after the April 1978 revolution.

PRAVDA CITES PZPR JOURNAL'S PRAISE OF BREZHNEV BOOK

LD281505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Invaluable Source of Experience"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 September--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "On Topical Problems of Party Building" contains a profound and comprehensive analysis of the Communist Party's activity under the conditions of a developed socialist society, the PZPR Central Committee journal IDEOLOGIA: POLITYKA stresses.

In an article devoted to the publication in Polish of the anthology of works by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the journal says: Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book is an important contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, enriches it with the CPSU's most recent experience and shows the main directionsof the activity of the Communist Party--the leading and directing force of Soviet society--above all in the sphere of creating the material and technical base of communism.

The tremendous merit of these theoretical works, the journal points out, lies in the fact that the thoughts, ideas and generalizations are those of an outstanding party and state figure who stands in the forefront of the struggle for the victory of socialism's ideals. His name is directly connected with the diverse practice of building a new world and forming new relationships and with elaborating the CPSU's general course toward building a communist society.

L.I. Brezhnev's book again confirms that the CPSU, its Central Committee and the general secretary of the Central Committee in person are attentively following the development of events. While turning to the glorious traditions of the past, the Soviet leader traces the inseparable connection between the present and the future. The use of concrete examples to show the party's organizing role, its ability to rally and mobilize the masses to fulfil the set tasks, the comprehensive approach to solving problems, the Leninist style of leadership--all this is of lasting significance, IDEOLOGIA: POLITYKA writes.

In his speeches, articles and utterances L.I. Brezhnev underlines the importance of the innovative approach to solving thecomplex tasks of communist building. He comprehensively examines the party's leading role in the process of further improving social relations in the developed socialist society, the improvement of socialist democracy and the consolidation of the Soviet way of life and the state of the whole people.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book provides an exhaustive appraisal of the experience of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the new phenomena and processes taking place in the land of the soviets and a profound analysis of the international situation and of its development trends. The valuable experience of the party and the state which was the first to embark on the path of socialist development is of tremendous significance for all communists, the PZPR Central Committee journal stresses.

PRAVDA CITES KADAR ON WISH FOR NORMAL RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD011505 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 September 1979 publishes on page 5 a TASS report under the heading "J. Kadar's Speech" which contains the following passage on the PRC:

"We condemn in the most resolute way China's armed aggression against Vietnam, J. Kadar stressed. We do not seek a confrontation with China in the international arena but we are fighting for peace, detente, the peoples' freedom and their right to self-determination, for peaceful coexistence and the fruitful development of international relations. However, regardless of our will, in this struggle we constantly come up against China's by no means socialist foreign policy aspirations. It is known that as a result of certain nationalist sentiments and ideas and hegemonist aspirations China places anti-Sovietism and now, too, hostility toward Vietnam at the center of its policy. For this purpose China seeks and finds allies in the most reactionary circles, in NATO and such places. Despite this, even in the present situation Hungary seeks normal interstate relations with the PRC. We wish the Chinese people everything good. We wish for them that China might return to the consistent path of socialism and again play a positive role in international life. We will implement a principled, consistent and honest foreign policy vis-a-vis the PRC."

RCP'S VASILE COMPLETES VISIT TO SOVIET MOLDAVIA

ID011005 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 Sep 29 p 1 ID

[Text] ATEM--Marin Vasile, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, was in Moldavia 12 through 15 September to familiarize himself with the implementation in the republic of the CPSU's agrarian policy aimed at the concentration and specialization of agricultural production, at agroindustrial integration and at improving the working people's well-being.

Comrade Vasile conveyed from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, to Comrade I. I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau greetings and best wishes for new successes in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in socioeconomic development.

Comrade Bodyul expressed thanks for the good wishes for Soviet Moldavia and in his turn conveyed to Comrade Ceausescu and all the Romanian people wishes for successes in socialist building.

On 15 September the Romanian guests, continuing their familiarization with Moldavia, visited the republic's Exhibition of National Economic Achievements where they inspected the pavilion "Goods for the People and Agroindustrial Integration." They also saw the sights of Kishinev.

In Kotovskiy Rayon they were told about the rayon's economy and the implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy. There they visited the Kolkhozzhivprom interfarm milk production complex at which the main production processes are automated and mechanized.

M. Vasile and his companions left for Romania 15 September.

BALTIC FLEET SHIPS TO VISIT ROSTOCK 4 OCTOBER

ID020834 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--The Soviet Army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today that in line with an agreement, a squadron of Soviet warships consisting of the cruiser "Oktyabrskaya Revolutsiya" and patrol ships "Bditelniy" and "Druzhniy", under the flag of Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, commander of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, will pay a five day official friendly visit to the port of Rostock on October 4. The Soviet ships will participate in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON NATO "AUTUMN FORGE" MANEUVERS

ID011321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Boris Orekhov commentary: "What NATO is Forging"]

[Text] Foreign news agency reports from West Europe these September days are reminiscent of dispatches from the front. They state that the North Atlantic bloc's major annual military maneuvers, code-named "Display Determination-79," began 23 September in the Mediterranean. The purpose of the exercises is to rehearse collaboration among ground, naval and air forces on NATO's southern flank.

The news agencies report that other NATO maneuvers--"Ocean Safari-79"--with the participation of 70 ships and 200 aircraft from NATO countries began 24 September in the North Atlantic. The NATO combat exercises "Harte Faust" in the northern part of the FRG, in which about 60,000 soldiers and officers from the FRG, the United States, Denmark and the Netherlands participated, ended a few days earlier.

Before that, also on FRG territory and in the direct proximity of the GDR border, other NATO "fall games"--the "Constant Enforcer-79" maneuvers--were held. Major forces, including about 13,000 tanks and armored carriers, 300 helicopter gunships and more than 30,000 soldiers, also participated in them. At the same time the skies above the FRG and other West European countries were furrowed by NATO warplanes. The "Cold Fire-79" air force maneuvers were in progress.

This entire, gigantic series of North Atlantic bloc "war games" is combined under the general title "Autumn Forge-79."

The large-scale NATO military show of strength--and this is noted by many foreign observers--is being mounted at precisely the time when U.S. militarist circles with the support of NATO bosses are stubbornly seeking the West European bloc members' consent to deploy on their territory new land-based cruise missiles and improved mobile ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads. Not for nothing did General Rogers, now for more than 2 months the supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, call for the earliest modernization of the bloc's tactical nuclear forces in West Europe when he was opening the "Autumn Forge" series of maneuvers.

For the third week in a row the NATO "games," following immediately upon each other, have been in progress in West Europe, giving rise to serious concern among the European public, which rightly regards them as yet another attempt by Western militarist circles to oppose the policy of relaxation of international tension whose fruitful results are especially tangible in Europe.

NATO's "Autumn Forge" reminds people of the need to attentively monitor the intrigues of the enemies of peace.

KARAMANLIS, KOSYGIN OPEN GREEK-SOVIET TALKS IN MOSCOW

ID011956 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 1 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--Talks between Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and Konstandinos Karmanlis, prime-minister of Greece, and Yeoryios Rallis, foreign minister of Greece, have begun in the Kremlin today.

The two sides exchanged their opinions on the Soviet-Greek relations. It was noted that the all-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece has advanced considerably over the past period. Relations and contacts have improved between the state figures and organizations of the two countries, and a number of important intergovernmental agreements have been signed. This trend corresponds to the traditions of friendship between the Soviet and Greek peoples and reflects the general improvement of political climate in Europe.

The two sides discussed prospects for developing economic cooperation and trade between the two countries and reached agreement on the preparation of corresponding suggestions and draft proposals by the ministries and departments of the two countries.

In the discussion of urgent international issues, special attention was drawn to the deepening and expanding of international detente, ending the arms race, promoting disarmament, strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the world.

The two sides stressed the importance of agreements on practical measures aimed at achieving these goals, as well as the importance of constructive participation of all countries in solving the problems of strengthening peace and improving international cooperation.

SCHMIDT-GISCARD d'ESTAING CONSULTATIONS BEGIN IN BONN

ID012347 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 1 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Bonn, October 1, TASS--The FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing have completed their first day of negotiations here within the framework of the regular French-West German consultations on the summit level. As was stated by Gruenewald, the official spokesman for the West German Government, at a press conference today, the discussions focused on problems pertaining to East-West relations, the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, the topical problems of the economic and monetary situation in countries of Western Europe. The discussions also touched on a number of political, economic and scientific and technological problems within the framework of relations between the FRG and France.

FRENCH ECONOMIC MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH-SOVIET TIES

ID291410 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 29 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Paris, September 29, TASS--The French Government attaches great significance to the development of economic ties between France and the Soviet Union, said Rene Monory, minister of economic affairs and co-chairman of the permanent joint Soviet-French Commission for Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation, speaking in an interview with TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatov.

These ties are an inseparable part of the general all-round cooperation, which we want to continue with your country, he noted. Of exceptional significance for the development of this cooperation are the regular Soviet-French summit meetings. Such meetings enable the leaders of our country to get to know each other better and discuss arising problems in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

As a result of the talks held last spring, General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France signed a substantial long-term programme for the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between our countries. This is evidence of the wish to continue in the future and deepen cooperation, which is of a friendly and confidential character.

Economic cooperation holds a very important place in relations between the Soviet Union and France, the minister said. It serves as a basis for numerous exchanges, for the mutual benefit of our countries, contributes and will further contribute towards the flourishing of our peoples. It gives me joy to say in this connection that the target to treble the volume of our exchanges over the five-year period from 1975 to 1979 as compared with the preceding five-year period, will be achieved by the end of this year.

The development of trade relations between our countries, Rene Monory stressed, deserves the most positive evaluation. I would like to assure you that we will do our utmost to preserve this cooperation, which in my view, is of paramount significance for Soviet-French relations as a whole.

Touching upon the meeting of the permanent joint Soviet-French commission for scientific-technical and economic cooperation scheduled to be held in Moscow on October 4-5 this year, the minister said that the point at issue there will be the concrete implementation of the accords reached in the course of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing. I do not doubt its good results. The forthcoming meeting of the "grand" commission will be already the 14th, and this means that in our work we rely on time tested friendship and support. This is the more just that it will be 35 years late in October since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and France.

SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS HEID; GONZALEZ, RUBIAL REELECTED

ID301422 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 30 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Madrid, September 30, TASS--Elections of leading bodies took place at the extraordinary congress of the Spanish Socialist Labour Party. The congress is concluding its work here today. Ramon Rubial was again elected the party's chairman and Felipe Gonzalez the general secretary.

The congress discussed questions of economic and political program of this biggest oppositional party of Spain.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH IRAN

LD011247 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vladimirov article: "Following a Course of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] It is little more than 7 months since the victory in Iran of the antishah, anti-imperialist revolution which ended the rule in the country of the antipopular, pro-Western monarchy. The new republican Iran is passing through a difficult period of its formation. Its leadership is faced with many complex political, economic and social problems demanding solutions. These include the need to restructure the whole system of state management which the new Iran inherited from the shah's regime, to restore the national economy, eliminate unemployment, combat inflation and rising prices, insure democratic freedoms, resolve the national question and so forth. A great deal also has to be done in the spheres of education, health and social security. It is natural that the solution of these and many other tasks demands not only time but also persistent effort on the part of those interested in consolidating the achievements of the Iranian revolution carried out by the broad people's masses. At the same time it is attended by the quite understandable difficulties of the transitional period associated chiefly with overcoming the fierce resistance to the revolution's development on the part of local reaction and international imperialism.

Soviet people have always followed with great sympathy and attention what has been done in postrevolutionary Iran in the interests of the broad sections of working people and in the interests of progress in Iranian society. These measures include, in particular, the establishment of full state control over Iranian oil exports, the nationalization of the gas and energy sectors of industry, the passing of laws on the nationalization of private banks and insurance companies, the establishment of a minimum wage for workers who come under the labor law and so forth.

One of the most important results of the Iranian revolution's victory was the country's liberation from the shackles of foreign dependence. Iran has withdrawn from the aggressive CENTO bloc and liquidated the military bases on its territory from which the Americans spied on the Soviet Union with the help of electronic facilities. The republican leadership has declared that Iran will no longer play the role of policeman in the Persian Gulf region, has broken off relations with the Republic of South Africa and Israel and has come out in support of the Arab people of Palestine. At the nonalined countries' conference in Havana, where Iran was admitted to the ranks of the nonalined movement, the Iranian delegation came out in defense of national liberation movements in developing countries and voiced support for the peoples of Chile and southern Africa in the struggle against reaction and national and racial oppression.

The Soviet people treat the Iranian people as good friends and neighbors with whom they seek to live in an atmosphere of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. In contrast to imperialist powers, our country builds its relations with Iran on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutually advantageous cooperation and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Iran's desire to strengthen its political independence meets with full understanding in the USSR. At the time when the revolutionary movement was growing in Iran it was precisely the Soviet Union that came out decisively against the plans of imperialist powers--above all, the United States--to interfere in Iran's internal affairs--which essentially averted foreign intervention against that country.

After the revolution's victory favorable new preconditions arose for strengthening good-neighborly Soviet-Iranian relations and broadening comprehensive mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries. Both sides voiced the desire to give concrete practical expression to these relations and to develop them not only in the political sphere but also in the economic, commercial, cultural and scientific spheres.

However, the possibility of strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries--which accords equally with the fundamental interests of both the Soviet Union and Iran and helps to strengthen peace and the people's security--has seriously alarmed, as can be seen, counterrevolutionary promonarchy elements supported by imperialist circles and international Zionism. They are not abandoning their attempts, on the one hand, to destabilize the situation in Iran itself and complicate the process of forming a republican system using political assassinations, sabotage and provocations and, on the other, to sow the seeds of mistrust and suspicion between our two countries' peoples. To this end they are spreading the most absurd fabrications and downright slander against the Soviet Union and its policy toward neighboring Iran. Those who would like to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and Iran do not even stop at publishing the most malicious fabrications about our country's imaginary complicity in interference in its southern neighbor's internal affairs, about mythical Soviet arms deliveries to Iran and about the USSR's involvement in "suppressing the Muslim movement" in Afghanistan. These slanderous fabrications, which, as is known, have absolutely no contact with reality, have been refuted most resolutely.

Our country has proved in practice its readiness to help strengthen Iran's economic independence, which is closely linked with political independence. Here it proceeds from the premise that an economically autonomous, independent [ekonomicheski samostoyatelnyy, nezavisimyy] Iran is capable of resisting with great success pressure from imperialist powers. Such important sectors as ferrous metallurgy, the mining industry and gas pipeline transport have been created in Iran in recent years with the Soviet Union's assistance, and a start has been made on the development of heavy machine building, the electrification of railroad transport and the training of national cadres. For the new Iran economic cooperation with the Soviet Union unconnected with any political conditions can be an important factor in strengthening its economic independence.

The Soviet people's feelings toward the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran are expressed with exhaustive completeness in the words of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "Like all sincere champions of peace, progress and the peoples' independence, we hail the victory of this revolution, which has put an end to a despotic, oppressive regime which turned the country into an object of explotation and a base of foreign imperialism. We wish the new revolutionary Iran success and prosperity and hope that the relations of good neighborliness between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran will enjoy fruitful development under the new conditions on the firm basis of mutual respect, good will and noninterference in each other's internal affairs." And the Soviet people hope that reaction and international imperialism will not succeed in clouding good-neighborly Soviet-Iranian relations.

IRANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON MILITARY PACTS

LD011520 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 10, TASS--The Iranian Armed Forces are to be purged, from top command level downward, in order to break down the system that was established in them under the old regime and to bring it in line with the demands of the revolution, M. Chamran, the new defense minister, said in an interview with the newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL.

We shall not conclude any military agreement with any country, nor join any military pact. Iran will abrogate all its military agreements with the West, the minister said. He stressed that Iran will strive to strengthen its political, military and economic independence. The time has gone when Iran was an American base in the region and a servant of Zionists in the Middle East.

He stressed that Iran is no longer a gendarme of imperialism in the Middle East and that it is not going to attack anyone. He said that Iran's position toward other countries, especially neighboring countries, will be a friendly one.

IRANIAN MINISTERS INTERVIEWED ON KORDESTAN, UNEMPLOYMENT

LD012144 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 1, TASS--The government troops are in full control of the situation in Iranian Kordestan, it was stated in an interview to the newspaper TEHRAN TIMES by H. Sabbaghian, minister for internal affairs of Iran. Nevertheless, he admitted, "disturbances and disorders" occur from time to time in different towns of the province, while rebel detachments are active in the forest areas of Seresht. It is not quiet, according to him, on the roads of Kordestan, where attacks on "Guards of the Revolution" have become increasingly frequent. In the meantime, the minister noted, various development projects have been started in Kordestan, supply of the population with foodstuffs has been organized.

Unemployment remains a difficult problem for the country. As reported by A. Espahbodi, minister for labor and social affairs, who spoke on the television, the shortage of raw materials, spare parts, transport facilities, and, as a consequence of this, idling of enterprises, have further aggravated this problem. For its solution, he noted, we shall be compelled to remain for another 2-3 years with the "assembly industry", inherited from the shah regime, that is with enterprises assembling finished goods from imported components.

BREZHNEV, KHALID EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON SAUDI NATIONAL DAY

LD011355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Exchange of Telegrams]

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegramme to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, conveying to him and the people of Saudi Arabia congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday and wishes of successes in the struggle being waged by the Arab countries for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In his reply telegramme the king expressed on behalf of the people and Government of Saudi Arabia gratitude for the good wishes contained in the message of congratulations, and on his part conveyed wishes of health and happiness to Leonid Brezhnev, success and flourishing to the Soviet people.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO YAR LEADERS

LD012046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin have sent greetings telegrams to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and to Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, in which they conveyed to the friendly people of the Yemen Arab Republic greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the national holiday, the 17th anniversary of the 26th September revolution.

In the reply telegrams the YAR president and prime minister expressed sincere gratitude for the greetings and best wishes.

KUWAITI AMBASSADOR CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD281028 Moscow TASS in Englsh 0815 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, September 28, TASS--The Soviet Union and Kuwait are linked by firm friendly relations and are both interested in further developing and strengthening these relations in all spheres, said Adil Najm ad-Din al-Jarrah, Kuwait's ambassador to the USSR, in an interview to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA' AL-'AMM. The Soviet Union sides with the Arab peoples in their just struggle against the Israeli aggression, he stressed.

The ambassador highly assessed the stand of the Soviet Union which is coming out for a just settlement of the Middle East problem which would meet the interests of all the Arab states and insure the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SYRIA BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

LD281521 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 13 September G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Abdullah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party.

Welcoming the guest warmly, Comrade Aliyev said that during his 1972 trip to Syria he was very interested to find out about the people's life and the Ba'th Party's activity. Such trips, he noted, enrich us mutually, since relations of friendship and cooperation have been established between our countries and parties in accordance with the Soviet and Syrian peoples' vital interests.

People in the USSR, Comrade Aliyev went on to say, value highly the Ba'th Party's foreign policy line, the clear and principled position Syria occupies on the Near East conflict and its persistent struggle for the cohesion of all progressive Arab forces against Zionism, American imperialism and international reaction.

Comrade Aliyev spoke of the tremendous successes achieved by the Azerbaijan working people during the years of Soviet power in all spheres of the economy, science and culture and noted that the republic's working people will greet the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan CP with new achievements in building developed socialism [stroitelstvo razvitogo sotsializma].

Expressing warm gratitude to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee for the opportunity granted him to familiarize himself with the republic's life, Abdullah al-Ahmar said that he has seen many interesting and impressive things here. [paragraph continues]

All Soviet people's successes, he noted, are the result of socialist building, the CPSU's wise policy and its leading role in the life of society. Soviet experience, the guest stressed, helps us to build a new life in Syria.

A. al-Ahmar expressed thanks to the Soviet Union and the CPSU for the constant political, economic, scientific and technical assistance to the Syrian people. We treasure, he said, the relations of friendship which have grown up between our countries and parties. All attempts to cause a split between us or to split Syria and the other Arab countries from the socialist countries are doomed to failure. Condemning the treacherous course of the As-Sadat regime, he stated that Syria will continue its policy, seek to unify all progressive Arab forces to rebuff the enemy and follow the path of socialist building.

A. al-Ahmar wished the peoples of the USSR, including Soviet Azerbaijan's working people, great new successes in communist building. He warmly congratulated G.A. Aliyev on his award--the title of Hero of Socialist Labor--and conveyed to him wishes for success in his work.

K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, took part in the talk.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA 21-28 SEPTEMBER

LD291725 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Within the framework of party relations between the CPSU and the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, a delegation of CPSU party officials led by Salimov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, visited Syria from 21 to 28 September. The delegation became acquainted with the activity of the branches of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the life of the Syrian people.

AUCCTU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS FOR TRADE UNION FORUM

LD010749 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of Soviet trade unions headed by AUCCTU secretary A.P. Ushakov left Moscow for Damascus 21 September to take part in the work of the seventh congress of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions.

EGYPTIAN MEETING MARKS 'ABD AN-NASIR'S DEATH

LD301418 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 30, TASS--The name of the late president of Egypt Jamal 'Abd 'an-Nasir is inseparably associated with the July revolution of 1952 and, with the large-scale progressive transformations which were effected in the country in that period in the interests of the Egyptian working people. This was emphasized by M. Halafalla, member of the General Secretariat of the National Progressive (Left) Party, in a speech in a mass meeting which took place here at the party's headquarters in connection with the ninth anniversary of 'Abd an-Nasir's death.

He emphasized that the policy which Egypt pursued in those years met the aspirations of all Arab peoples. Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir had made an outstanding contribution to the development of the national liberation movement in the region, to the struggle for elimination of all forms of colonialism and oppression.

He had issued a resolute rebuff to Israeli-Zionist intrigues in the Middle East, had consistently upheld the national rights of the Palestinian people, and had rejected a settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of separate collusion with Israel.

Campaign aimed at discrediting the name of the late president of Egypt and everything that he had done is now being conducted, M. Oda, a noted Egyptian publicist, said at the meeting. This has been caused by the fact that 'Abd an-Nasir was a courageous fighter against the realization of neo-colonialism's plans, for genuine freedom and independence of Egypt. He wanted to see this country developed industrially and agriculturally in the interests of common workers, not bourgeoisie. This is why the memory of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir lives on in the hearts of millions of workers, peasants and intellectuals of the country, all honest Egyptians.

U.S.-SOVIET MIDEAST STATEMENT STILL GOOD BASIS FOR PEACE

LD011534 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: The Second Anniversary of the Joint Soviet-American Statement About the Middle East]

[Text] Today is 1 October. Exactly 2 years ago on 1 October 1977 the meeting between Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, and Cyrus Vance, American Secretary of State, resulted in the signing of the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East. This document could possibly have become the most important starting point to reach as quickly as possible the urgent just settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. This document urged the speediest settlement and the inclusion of all parties concerned and of all issues.

However, regrettably, all this has remained ink on paper. Why? Because the United States has moved away from the agreement it concluded with the Soviet Union although it signed it. The United States began to support and encourage the separate Egyptian-Israeli deals in which it yielded to Israel's interests and to its own greedy interests in the Middle East. Under Washington's patronage the ominous Camp David agreements and the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel were signed. Naturally these separate deals were a brutal violation of the principles in the joint Soviet-American statement.

We would like to recall that the American side in this document had agreed to the essential need to solve the main issues, such as the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the territories occupied in 1967 and the Palestinian question, which included guaranteeing the rights of the legitimate Palestinian Arab people within the framework of the comprehensive settlement.

But what is going on now? In the light of the separate deals Tel Aviv is absolutely refusing to withdraw its forces from all the occupied Arab territories with the exception of Sinai, as it is also refusing to recognize the rights of the Palestinians. Moreover, Israel in the last 2 years has become more daring in its policy intent on settling the Arab lands and evicting the Palestinians from their homeland. In the shadow of these same deals Tel Aviv has waged aggression against Lebanon, the Arab state, and is trying with the help of its agents from among the Lebanese rightwing to abduct the southern part of this country. Naturally the Palestinians, the Lebanese and all the Arab world are standing firmly against the separate deals. It is noteworthy that the joint Soviet-American statement at that time enjoyed the support of all the Arab world and wide circles of world public opinion.

The program for peace in the Middle East submitted by this statement still has its supporters. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, recently said that the Palestinians view this statement as the real foundation for negotiation in which they also could take part.

KOSYGIN VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC TIES WITH ETHIOPIA

LD281431 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39, 21 Sep 79 pp 4-5 LD

[Special correspondent B. Asoyan dispatch: "USSR-Ethiopia; A. N. Kosygin: Good Prospects of Cooperation"]

[Text] Addis Ababa--Tens of thousands of people came out onto the streets and squares of Addis Ababa on 13 September to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. It was as though an enormous, beautiful bouquet had flowered. The sun illumined the demonstrators' bright festive clothes and the flower garlands and posters on Revolution Square. It was an impressive demonstration of revolutionary enthusiasm, a convincing testimony to the broad people's masses' support for the political course steered by the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC].

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and Council of Ministers of Ethiopia, on the central rostrum. His visit to Ethiopia, in the unanimous opinion of the local press, is of great significance for the further consolidation of friendly ties between the two countries.

Talks took place in Addis Ababa between A. N. Kosygin and Mengistu Haile Mariam. During these talks there was a discussion both of questions of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in various fields and of topical international problems. It was stressed that the relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia are developing successfully on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, which accords with the long-term interests of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples. In the joint communique published on 18 September the sides confirmed "their determination to continue to strengthen and expand Soviet-Ethiopian relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries on international problems."

On 15 September a protocol to the 19 September 1978 agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed in the National Palace in Addis Ababa. At the end of the signing ceremony A. N. Kosygin presented Mengistu Haile Mariam, as a gift from the Soviet Government, with a bust of V. I. Lenin, the great leader of the world proletariat.

At the end of his stay in Addis Ababa, A. N. Kosygin answered a number of questions put by NOVOYE VREMYA's special correspondent.

[Question] Aleksey Nikolayevich, what impression was made on you by socialist Ethiopia and the progressive socioeconomic transformations this country's leadership is making?

[Answer] We accepted with thanks the invitation from Ethiopia's PMAC to visit that friendly country during the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. What we have seen here during our visit has made a tremendous impression. The Ethiopian people celebrated their jubilee date under the sign of struggle for the socioeconomic restructuring of society on a path of socialist orientation.

The fact that the ideas of socialism have now been disseminated among virtually all strata of the Ethiopian population is of tremendous significance both for Ethiopia itself and for other African countries striving to rid themselves of the vestiges of colonialism and build a new, economically independent society. We saw for ourselves that the Ethiopian leaders and people of that ancient state are utterly determined to attain the goals of the 1974 national-democratic revolution--to destroy the feudal-monarchist system and begin development along the path of progress. The revolutionary measures in the social and economic spheres which have been carried out since the overthrow of the monarchy, it seems to us, are supported by the overwhelming majority of the Ethiopian people. First among these measures is, of course, the 1975 agrarian reform, which liquidated landlord ownership and enabled the Ethiopian peasantry--which as is well known, comprises about 90 percent of the population--to decide their destiny for themselves and take an active part in the revolution. There is no doubt that the program for restructuring agriculture which is now being implemented will promote the progressive development of the country's economy and the intensification of the people's support for the course toward a socialist orientation.

Our meetings and talks with the Ethiopian comrades and our personal observations have shown that Ethiopia intends resolutely to defend its revolution's gains. Its armed forces make a good impression: They are thoroughly trained and supplied with combat equipment, are disciplined and capable--they have already proved this--of successfully repelling all intrigues by their motherland's enemies.

[Question] You had 5 days of talks with Comrade Mengistu. How do you assess the prospects of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation?

[Answer] During our talks with Comrade Mengistu and other Ethiopian leaders we discussed many questions, both economic and political. I must note with satisfaction that the positions of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia on the majority of international problems coincide, and that our peoples are clearly aware of the need to activate the struggle to step up political detente, establish a just economic system, and achieve peace and social progress.

Economic questions occupied an important place at the talks. That is understandable: Ethiopia needs to fundamentally rebuild the entire structure of its national economy. Comrade Mengistu and the Ethiopian Government realize that rapid, sound development of the economy is impossible without a planned basis. The Ethiopian comrades are already doing something in this direction. We met with workers of the Ethiopian Supreme Central Planning Council and saw for ourselves that there are already some positive results. But--and this is perfectly natural--there is still little experience, and for this reason we agreed with the Ethiopian side on cooperation in this sphere.

In the forthcoming period we will pay great attention in our relations to the development and intensification of economic cooperation. This accords with Ethiopia's tasks in the sphere of agricultural and industrial production and the improvement of the Ethiopian people's lives. Another problem is that Ethiopia's natural resources are still very underprospected. We have a wealth of experience in this respect and can give the necessary assistance in prospecting for the minerals which the Ethiopian economy needs and will continue to need.

As a result of the talks a number of accords were reached on economic and technical cooperation whose fulfillment, it seems to us, will promote social and economic development. Considering that this country's economy is based on agriculture, we will help in particular in constructing enterprises to assemble tractors and combines.

Solving the tasks of Ethiopia's economic development requires a large number of skilled specialists. As yet it is hard for the Ethiopians to resolve this problem by their own efforts alone. In this connection the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to send the relevant cadres to this country, who will not only be able to help in economic buildings and planning but will also train skilled, knowledgeable specialists locally.

On the whole it seems to me that the prospects for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are good. The planned development of cooperation in various spheres will undoubtedly help the Ethiopian people to achieve successes in building a new life, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin said in conclusion.

A. N. Kosygin's visit to Ethiopia has been welcomed by the African public as renewed testimony to the Soviet Union's support for the aspirations of the continent's peoples.

REPLY TO FRENCH ATTACK ON USSR VIEW OF BOKASSA OUSTER

LD291020 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Mikhail Dobrov commentary]

[Text] The Paris newspaper LE FIGARO has not relished the assessment of the events in the Central African Republic given by the Soviet press. We would remind you that while hailing the overthrow of the Bokassa dictatorship, Soviet papers noted that France took advantage of it to intervene in the internal affairs of the republic. France has sent her troops inside the republic's national borders and helped most members of Bokassa's old cabinet to enter the new government.

In response to this assessment of France's deeds, LE FIGARO (?this very day) has uttered a series of slanders against the foreign policy of the USSR, repeating threadbare arguments and going so far as to distort the role of Soviet military personnel in Cuba. One finds in LE FIGARO everything except the true nature of the problem, which consists in the fact that the French authorities have used the events in the Central African Republic in their selfish interests, and have in fact occupied the country.

The proof of this is provided by the massive demonstrations in Bangui against French military interference. The actions of France have been described as an intervention in the sovereign affairs of an African state by Paris papers which, unlike LE FIGARO, objectively assessed the situation in the Central African Republic. LE MATIN remarked that the French attitude (?constitutes) an infringement of the policy of noninterference, which France's representatives claim to defend in international meeting-places. The leader of the French socialists, Mitterrand, demanded in a televised speech the resignation of the people responsible for the intervention in the Central Africa Republic.

[Words indistinct] LE FIGARO has tried to justify the intervention in the Central African Republic and at the same time to denature the foreign policy of the USSR invariably based on noninterference in domestic affairs and respect for the sovereignty of states. However, the paper has succeeded in neither one nor the other.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS OF RHODESIA TALKS

LD291852 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

["Who Raises Obstacles to Success in Lancaster House"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 September, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: It would be an exaggeration to say that any great progress has been made at the current conference in London's Lancaster House in solving the problem of Rhodesia's future in the interests of the African majority. But many recognize now that thanks to the flexible and realistic position adopted by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front (ZPF) the conference has made certain steps forward, thus creating a basis for further talks. Even those bourgeois newspapers which predicted that the conference would fail because the ZPF leaders, J. Nkomo and R. Mugabe, would make extremist demands and would not take into account the existence of the 220,000-strong white community in Rhodesia, now are changing their tone. After the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front agreed with the provision of the British draft constitution for giving the white minority 20 percent of the seats in Rhodesia's future parliament, the London press admitted almost unanimously that representatives of the African majority came to the conference with earnest intentions of obtaining a real settlement of the Rhodesian problem. The Patriotic Front leaders are pursuing a policy which leaves a place for the white people in the future African-controlled independent Rhodesia.

But what does such a settlement mean for the racialist-neocolonialist regime in Salisbury? This means that free and democratic elections should be held in Rhodesia, as is demanded by the patriots, and not a farce of elections at gunpoint, like the one held in April last which secured a "victory" for Muzorewa. No one doubts that free elections will be won by the Patriotic Front which has the support of the overwhelming majority of the Africans. That is the reason why Muzorewa and Smith, who are interested in keeping the present status quo in Rhodesia, are so opposed to any efforts to achieve further accords at Lancaster House.

It is not a mere coincidence that every report from London giving rise to hope for a settlement in Rhodesia is inevitably followed by alarming news from Rhodesia about new bouts of aggressiveness on the part of the Muzorewa-Smith regime against the neighbouring front-line states which support the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The biggest military provocation against Mozambique was timed by Salisbury to coincide with the opening of the conference. Since then the Rhodesians have bombed twice Mozambican territory. At the same time, the South African military made a barbarous attack on Angola, while the Prime Minister of South Africa P. Botha made it clear that Pretoria would give Muzorewa direct military assistance in case the results of the London talks did not suit the Pretoria rulers.

All these provocations and threats, says the NEWS AGENCY OF MOZAMBIQUE, are a kind of "response" by the racists to the Patriotic Front's firm intention to reach agreement in London. They are toughening their aggressive policy in an effort to compel the ZPF to walk out of the conference hall and then to blame the patriots for the breakdown of the conference. This leads one to conclude that the talks concerning the protection of the interests of the whites conceals the real aims of the present neocolonialist rules of Salisbury. Their primary concern is to keep their own positions at the helm of the state and to preserve the positions of imperialist monopolies in Rhodesia.

Which side has Britain taken in these conditions? Trying to sidetrack the conference to the discussion of secondary details, Britain again is using its favourite of delay and procrastination thus playing into the hands of the racists. It is becoming increasingly clear that if the Lancaster House conference fails the blame for this will be on its sponsors.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL HIT ON HUMAN RIGHTS CHARGES ON ETHIOPIA

LD012224 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Vladimir Borisov commentary]

[Excerpts] When earlier this month socialist Ethiopia celebrated the fifth anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy and the institution of popular government, the Geneva branch of Amnesty International decided to mark the occasion in its own way. It addressed an open letter to representatives of the world community in Geneva in which it accused Ethiopia of violating human rights. More about this from Vladimir Borisov:

The open letter claimed the present Government of Ethiopia has victimized people for ethnic and religious reasons and has also persecuted students and professional workers. Amnesty International is not the first to distort the true situation in socialist Ethiopia. The media in the Western nations have tried hard to persuade the public that the younger generation in Ethiopia is opposed to the new way of life and for this reason, is persecuted. Well-known facts, however, give the lie to this. The country's students and professional workers are taking an active part in the work of repairing the damage done to the economy by the war and stimulating economic progress so as to clear the way for a socialist society.

Amnesty International is obviously trying with its fabrications to misrepresent the situation in Ethiopia and discredit the revolutionary government.

MOZAMBIQUE LEADER PRAISES SUPPORT OF SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

LD281733 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, September 28, TASS--Our strength lies in the solidarity of all the progressive peoples of the world. Success of the Mozambique people's liberation struggle was achieved due to the fraternal assistance and support of the countries of the socialist community. This was stated by Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, chairman of the FRELIMO party.

He spoke at a reception given in honour of the military delegations of friendly states that took part in the celebration of the day of the Mozambique people's liberation forces and the revolution.

The international revolutionary process, the beginning of which was laid by the Great October Socialist Revolution, is continuing, the president stressed. He acclaimed the successes achieved by the liberation movements in different countries of the world, and, in particular, the victory of the patriots of Nicaragua. Samora Machel expressed the conviction that the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, where white minority regimes still existed, would throw off the yoke of colonialism and racialism.

MADAGASCAR DELEGATION MEETS YASNOV, CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

LD010943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A meeting took place 19 September between a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar People's National Assembly headed by L.K.M. Andrianarahinjaka, president of the assembly, and M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The head of the delegation stressed that it is extremely important for their republic to have a fuller idea of the great Lenin's motherland--the Soviet Union, the first in the world to have successfully built a socialist society. This is important because Madagascar and its people have chosen a socialist oriented path. While in the Soviet Union, he went on, we have seen for ourselves how Soviet people live and work and how effective is the democracy implemented in the USSR from the bottom to the top. We have familiarized ourselves with Soviet people's life and day-to-day conditions and with their working conditions. There are things we can borrow here.

One of the main aspects we have met with everywhere, the guest continued, is that in the USSR the government and all Soviet people want peace. We value highly the efforts of the Soviet state which tirelessly advocates peace and defends peace in the world.

On the same day the delegation had a meeting with the chairmen of the chambers and chairmen and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests were told about the structure and activity of the USSR's highest organ of state power.

A luncheon was given on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers in honor of the Madagascar parliamentary delegation.

Delegation head L.K.M. Andrianarahinjka held a press conference.

The delegation left the Soviet Union for home that same day.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN CHAD TRANSFERRED TO ZAIRE

LD270915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 79 p 6 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Ivanovich Marchuk of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Chad in connection with his transfer to other work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet President has appointed Comrade Ivan Ivanovich Marchuk USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zaire.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Mikhaylovich Lavrov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zaire in connection with his transfer to other work.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY GOES INTO EFFECT 1 OCTOBER

LD011512 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The new Panama-American treaties on the Panama Canal go into effect today. The Canal Zone should now be handed over under the jurisdiction of the Panama authorities. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Leonid Levochenko writes:

To the people of Panama, 1 October is a big day. The whole country has been preparing for restoring its sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone, which for 76 years was actually occupied by the United States. Presidents of a number of Latin American countries and guests from many countries of the world arrived to take part in the celebrations. From now on the national flag of Panama will be flying over the Ancon Mountain, dominating the zone. It will symbolize the victory won by the people in a long and hard struggle for liberating part of their country from the colonial oppression of the United States.

The coming into force of the new treaties on the Panama Canal is no doubt a big success of the democratic and patriotic forces, not only of Panama but the whole of Latin America. This, along with the downfall of the dictatorial regime in Nicaragua, shows how active the liberation movement has become on the continent. This is a trend which Washington tries to hinder in every possible way. It made a big effort to prevent the victory of the popular forces in Nicaragua. There was also strong resistance in the United States to first signing and then ratifying the treaties on the Panama Canal. Certain quarters in the United States still hope to find ways of justifying interference in the internal affairs of Panama. As for the Pentagon, it was preparing for the coming into force of the treaties in its own way. An airborne brigade dispatched to the Canal Zone will be taking part in the big military exercise to be held there. It is perfectly clear what is behind this new show of muscle.

Panamanian President's Comment

LD281848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Report from Panama by correspondent (Lev Novikov)--recorded]

[Text] A press conference was held here today at the Presidential Palace, at which Aristides Royo, the president of Panama, answered correspondents' questions concerning the entry of the Panamanian people on 1 October of this year into the Canal Zone, which for 75 years has been controlled completely by the United States. Answering our correspondent's question about the significance of this stage inthe Panamanian people's struggle for sovereignty over the canal, Aristides Royo said:

[Royo, in Spanish with superimposed translation] I would call that day, 1 October, the beginning of the implementation of a long-standing dream of the Panamanian people, the dream of a whole generation of Panama. Our country's patriots have fought for this without sparing strength or life. From that day Panama will begin to control the canal on a basis of equal rights with the United States. From that day we Panamanians will control over two-thirds of the territory of the Canal Zone. Panama will enter into full possession of the canal and its zone in 22 years [as heard], on 3 December 1999, when the last American soldier will leave Panamanian soil. This is why 1 October is the penultimate step on the difficult road in the struggle for our independence and for our total sovereignty.

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON LEGAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG

LD011307 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Text of speech by N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 14 September session of the Commission for Conducting the International Year of the Child in the USSR: "Raise Worthy Replacements"!]

[Text] Through the efforts of the Communist Party and the Lenin Komsomol Soviet young people are being educated in the spirit of boundless devotion to the ideals of communism, and continuing and increasing with honor and dignity the glorious traditions of their fathers and advancing confidently along the path of building a new society.

The legal education of children adolescents has an important role in the common cause of educating the rising generation. It can be said that a definite system of such education is now developing, starting from school and including collectives at enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A high standard of legal education among all members of socialist society is a most important factor in the harmonious development of every person and the growth of his labor and political activity.

The Soviet school plays a most important role in the education of children and adolescents. As is evident from the report delivered by M.A. Prokofyev, USSR education minister, experience of the moral and legal education of students has been accumulated in many of our schools. More than 8 million schoolchildren study legal disciplines. The introduction of a course on the fundamentals of the Soviet state and law, study of the USSR Constitution, regular discussions on moral and legal topics and the organization of faculty courses for higher-grade students under the "Fundamentals of Soviet Legislation" and "Fundamentals of Communist Morals" program were of great significance.

Legal education is improving in the secondary special and higher educational establishments.

From the report by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, we can see that the Komsomol also actively conducts work on the education of children and adolescents in the spirit of a respectful attitude toward Soviet laws and the rules of socialist intercourse. I would like to stress the particular importance of the patronage of working Komsomol members over difficult children and also the active role of Komsomol organizations in conducting general legal education among young people.

In cooperation with the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the Ministry of Justice, the MVD and other departments the Komsomol has extended propaganda of the fundamentals of Soviet legislation and law. The Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House, as we have already said, has produced a number of useful books in the series "The Law and Me and Me and the Law" and "Honor, Bravery and Courage."

The USSR MVD and its inspectorate for minor affairs is doing a great deal of daily work with so-called "difficult" children who at times escape the influence of the family and school. Staff in MVD organs actively participate in the work of universities of legal knowledge and clubs and speak at meetings in schools and to the children's parents.

Positive experience of legal education has been accumulated by local soviets and labor collectives and in residential areas. Cultural and educational institutions and the mass media devote attention to the shaping of legal awareness in children. The coordination and the methodological leadership of legal education activity in the country through the USSR Ministry of Justice is improving. The speeches we have heard have cited republics and cities where by joint efforts state organs and social organizations are achieving good results in the education of minors.

At the same time materials submitted to the commission for Conducting the International Year of the Child testify the substantial deficiencies in the education of children and adolescents.

Materials have been repeatedly published in the press from which it is evident that many schoolchildren, vocational and technical school students and young working people are not sufficiently acquainted with the fundamentals of legislation. Many of them do not have a clear idea of what penalty is incurred by a particular law violation.

It seems to me particularly disquieting that some young people have developed a notion that by virtue of their youth and ignorance of laws they will supposedly be absolved of responsibility. This obliges the organs of people's education, the Komsomol, the Ministry of Justice and our press to improve the legal education of adolescents and oppose more resolutely instances of lack of discipline and different kinds of deviations from the norms of legality. We must strive to insure that our children gain a firm grasp of the laws and rules of our life right from the school bench and must teach children to respect the laws of the Soviet state and the rules of socialist intercourse.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Work on Maintaining Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Law Violations" also calls attention to this.

There are also deficiencies in the legal education of young workers. A negative influence is exerted on the shaping of young workers' legal awareness by instances of the violation of legislation of young people, the tolerant attitude at a number of enterprises to slackers and violators of labor discipline and so forth.

Hence trade union and Komsomol organizations are faced with the task of stepping up the protection of working adolescents' labor rights and improving the organization of their labor, everyday life and legal education.

We must pay more attention to generalizing and propagandizing good ways of organizing moral and legal education in production collectives.

Stepping up the propagandization of legal knowledge in close unity with labor and moral education is not a short-term campaign. It must be conducted in a considered and planned manner. Support should be given to those workers collectives which have created comprehensive plans for education work and law violation prevention among young people and organized lecture bureaus for propagandizing Soviet legislation.

We also have a considerable number of schools and vocational and technical colleges which have accumulated interesting experience in the legal education of students. This experience should be more actively propagandized not only in the specialist press, as for example the journal CHELOVEK I ZAKON, but also in popular publications such as the newspapers KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and PIONERSKAYA PRAVDA and our young people's journals.

We must also contemplate conducting all work on improving legal education and organizing adolescents' free time according to a single plan. Lawyers, teachers, labor and Great Patriotic War veterans, leading workers, trade union and Komsomol activists, patrons and youth mentors must play a most active part here.

Of course legal education cannot be conducted in isolation from the family. Experience shows that in many cases various infringements of the law are committed by children who have grown up in families where an unhealthy atmosphere has arisen and one of the parents behaves incorrectly and where the principles of our socialist way of life are violated. In such families the child is brought up in an unhealthy atmosphere.

It is the task of the Komsomol, the school and all law protection organs to be especially attentive to such cases and conduct work with the parents and the children with double the amount of attention.

Great attention would be attached to the organization of regular talks by lawyers, militia and Prosecutors Office workers, doctors and teachers at parents meetings and meetings of citizens in their place of residence on questions of legal education, the observance of legislation and the improvement of the activity of the comrades courts and the people's militia.

The CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the recently adopted resolution "On Further Improving Work on Maintaining Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Violations of the Law" set the task of insuring a high standard of propaganda, including legal propaganda, increasing its businesslike and specific nature and link with life and the resolution of economic and political tasks, and developing the forcefulness of propaganda in combatting bourgeois ideology.

The resolution draws attention to the need to strengthen in every way the link between the family, the school and the public in legal and moral education.

It is essential to improve in every way the forms and methods of exerting an educational influence on adolescents, especially individual work with them, and devote more attention to the organization of early prevention of family trouble and child neglect. For this wider use should be made of opportunities for social influence on troubled families and "difficult" adolescents, the organization of general juridical and pedagogical education should be improved and permanent lecture bureaus for parents should be created.

It is essential to display daily concern toward those who work with children--our pedagogical cadres--and to raise the prestige of the teacher, instructor, master and mentor and develop the system of patronage by labor collectives over schools and vocational and technical schools.

The reports presented by ministry and department commissions contain a number of proposals to further improve work on the legal education of children and adolescents. These measures deserve support and they have been reflected in our commission's draft resolution.

In conclusion I would like to stress that work on the moral and legal education of children and adolescents constitutes an important part of the ideological and political education work of our party and organs of state power.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has pointed out: "We, comrades, are not building a kingdom of idlers flowing with milk and honey but the most organized and most industrious society in the history of mankind. And this society will be inhabited by the most industrious, honest, organized and highly aware people. Thus work of enormous importance lies ahead of us. It will obviously take a considerable time, since man's psychology changes much slower than the material basis of his life. The party conducts and will continue to conduct this work on an increasingly broad front."

The elimination of the deficiencies in legal education work raised at today's meeting and the solution of the tasks set by the party in the sphere of the legal education of the rising generation will enable us to insure that, in the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, respect for right and the law becomes the personal conviction of every Soviet citizen.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM MEETING ON SHORTCOMINGS

LD290630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The comprehensive organization of public services and amenities in the capital, one of the trends in the struggle to turn Moscow into an exemplary communist city, was discussed today at a session of the Moscow Gorispolkom. The rapporteur, Promyshov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and the deputies who spoke, noted that the external appearance of the capital and the working, living and leisure conditions of Muscovites has considerably imporved. In the last 2 years alone 85 streets have been improved.

At the same time comprehensive organization of public services and amenities still lags behind the rate of residential and consumer construction. Deputies pointed out serious shortcomings in planning and construction of new residential microrayons, and also in the reconstruction of the older part of the city. Taking part in the session was Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ROMANOV SPEAKS AT LENINGRAD OBKOM DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

LD290631 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tasks toward further increasing the contribution by Leningrad workers to the improvement of the efficiency of the country's fuel and energy complexes were discussed today at a session of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom's economic and social development council.

A speech was delivered at the session by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS MEETING HONORING UZBEK LITERARY GREAT

LD290632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Celebrations to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of the founder of Uzbek Soviet literature, Khamza Khakimzade Niyazi, began in Uzbekistan today. A festive meeting was held this evening in the Navoi Theater in Tashkent to mark the occasion. "Present at the meeting was Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party."

USSR LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF CENTENARIAN COMPOSER

LD280955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Stanislav Filippovich Lyudkevich obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet music has suffered a grave loss. Hero of Socialist Labor, Doctor of Art Criticism, Prof Stanislav Filippovich Lyudkevich, outstanding Soviet composer, USSR People's Artist, winner of the T.G. Shevchenko Ukrainian SSR State Prize, died on 10 September 1979 in his 101st year.

[Signed] L. I. Brezhnev, M.A. Suslov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, A.F. Vatchenko, A.P. Lyashko, V.F. Shauro, N.M. Borisenko, A.P. Botvin, G.A. Vashchenko, P.L. Pogrebnyak, I.Z. Sokolov, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, I.A. Gerasimov, V.F. Dobrik, A.S. Kapto, B.V. Kachura, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, M.A. Orlik, S.D. Bezklubenko, V.A. Svyatotskiy, T.D. Telishevskiy, D.A. Yaremchuk, G.I. Bandrovskiy, V.V. Sekretaryuk, T. I. Khrennikov, N.P. Bazhan, A.I. Bilash, V.Z. Boroday, A.T. Gonchar, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, N.K. Kondratyuk, A.I. Kos-Anatolskiy, O. Ya. Kusenko, T.V. Levchuk, N.M. Uzhviy, A. Ya. Shtogarenko, R.K. Shchedrin.

ESTONIA'S KEBIN ARTICLE ON WORLD WAR II

LD270925 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 September 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 1,600-word article by I. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, under the rubric "On the 35th Anniversary of Tallin's Liberation From the Fascist German Aggressors" and headed "The Invincible Force of Combat Fraternity." Kebin describes events in Estonia in World War II, claiming that "anti-Soviets and bitter enemies of the Estonian people--bourgeois nationalists now entrenched in the United States, "nowadays try to "distort historical facts" in terms of Estonian attitudes at that time. It is "obvious" Kebin writes, that "the Estonian people, together with the other peoples of the USSR, rose as one to defend their socialist gains and their Soviet motherland." The article goes on to outline events leading up to the liberation of Tallin itself, in 1944, and to note postwar achievements in Estonia in industry, agriculture, and construction. Kebin concludes by noting that "only the Soviet peoples' indestructible friendship can insure freedom and true independence."

COLLEGIAL LEADERSHIP STRESSED IN KOLKHOZ MANAGEMENT

LD010931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Developing Kolkhoz Democracy"]

[Excerpt] Rural workers' efforts are aimed at further increasing social wealth. However, there are still many low-profitability kolkhozes. It is therefore necessary to look at every farm and eliminate the barriers to rapid economic development. Special attention should be paid to the correct expenditure of social funds. In some cases the proportion of expenditure on social and cultural measures and the construction of clubs, schools and kindergartens is diminishing. Meanwhile kolkhoz funds are swelling and skillful use must be made of financial revenue because this ultimately affects the boosting of production. At the same time it is necessary to combat more resolutely instances of extravagance, violations of financial discipline and prodigal use of public property.

The kolkhoz model statute establishes a strict procedure whereby leaders report back to collectives and regular general meetings are held. However, sometimes this important provision is not observed. Last year only two general meetings were held in the Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz in Pskovskaya Oblast and only one in the Gorkiy Kolkhoz in Dzhuvalinskiy Rayon, Dzhambulskaya Oblast. As a rule, serious mistakes are made when the principles of collegial leadership are violated and questions are decided by an individual. No leader can do everything himself, without relying on the aktiv and the masses of kolkhoz members. To be chairman of a kolkhoz is not only to be in a position of great trust but it is also a great responsibility. It is the immediate task of party organizations to teach every leader the art of working with people and listening to their views.

In this context it cannot be regarded as normal practice sometimes to replace general meetings of kolkhoz members with meetings of agents for no reason at all. Instances of this kind have been noted in a number of kolkhozes in Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Estonia and RSFSR oblasts. This practice deprives a significant proportion of the kolkhoz members of the opportunity to participate in the discussion of urgent matters and to express their views.

The kolkhoz councils set up in rayons, oblasts, krays and republics are an effective way of enlisting rural working people in production management. More than 86,000 people have been elected to kolkhoz councils, including over 64,000 ordinary kolkhoz members. The stepping up of the activity of democratic organs of kolkhoz self-administration means making fuller use of the experience, knowledge and initiative of the masses.

In recent years production specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration have become more and more widespread in the countryside.

Interkolkhoz organizations, enterprises and associations are being set up to carry out construction, to fatten livestock and to process products. Special significance is attached therefore to questions relating to the effective utilization of capital investments, financing and well-organized material and technical supply. Kolkhoz soviets should exercise a constant influence on the situation in all areas on which the further upsurge of social production depends.

NEW OIL RESERVE REPORTED IN AZERBAIJAN

LD010753 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under general heading "Sites of Shock Deeds"]

[Text] Baku--Fuel extraction on old Baku oilfields is scarcely falling, thanks to the drilling of wells for residual oil. Geologists are finding rock strata which contain fuel. Such a "reserve" has been discovered by master Rafi Mukhtar's drilling team on the Apsheron deposit.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS ON 1 OCTOBER

LD020225 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Omskaya Oblast has pledged to sell 2 million tons of grain to the state. Over 1 million tons has already reached the elevators. (0001 GMT)

Tselinogradskaya Oblast has fulfilled its pledge of grain sales to the state, delivering more than 2 million tons of grain to the granaries. Sales of grain to the state continue. About 80 percent of the grain comprises strong and hard varieties of wheat. (0100 GMT)

Winter wheat and barley sowing has been completed in the Kalmykskaya ASSR. This year the winter grain crop area totals 250,000 hectares--considerably more than was planned. (0200 GMT)

Uzbekistan will today gather the first million tons of cotton from the fields. Procurement rates have markedly risen over the past few days--over 80,000 tons were delivered to the reception points yesterday. (0205 GMT)

Grain harvesting has come to an end in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The harvest is "not bad." State farms in the virgin lands have delivered 1 million tons of grain crops to state granaries. Sale of grain to the state is continuing. (0900 GMT)

Farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast have begun threshing the last 500,000 hectares of grain crops despite difficulties caused by unpredictable weather. The first million tons of grain crops have reached the state granaries. (011430 GMT)

ALIYEV VISITS COTTON FARMS, VIEWS HARVEST

LD011101 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Raise Still Higher the Intensity of the 'White Harvest'--Meetings of the Bardinskiy and Sabirabadskiy Rayon Party and Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] Meetings of the Bardinskiy and Sabirabadskiy rayon party and economic aktiv held 11 and 12 September were devoted to progress in harvest work, the tasks of further increasing its pace and questions of developing livestock raising and accelerating fodder procurement.

The meetings were addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the aktiv.

Noting the successful initial results of the cotton harvest and the selfless efforts of the working people in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields, Comrade Aliyev emphasized the importance of exemplary organization of the whole range of jobs during the "white harvest," obtaining the highest labor productivity from every picker, every driver-mechanic and every labor collective and insuring the delivery of only high-quality cotton to the state.

Comrade Aliyev dwelt in detail on the tasks of the rayons' party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations to mobilize working people to unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the 4th year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in terms of all indicators. Special attention must be paid these days to the organization of machine picking, and cotton-growing collectives must be directed toward the mechanized gathering of a large part of the harvest, making extensive use of the Ipatovskiy method here. He also emphasized the importance of speeding up fodder procurement to insure plentiful feed for livestock during the winter and carrying out the whole range of work to prepare for next year at the optimum times.

G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that the communists and all working people of Bardinskiy and Sabirabadskiy rayons, implementing the decisions of the 25th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the festivities in Baku, will conclude the agricultural year with honor and mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan with splendid new labor victories.

During his stay in Bardinskiy and Sabirabadskiy rayons G.A. Aliyev visited a number of farms and familiarized himself with the progress of the cotton harvest and with new construction projects.

The farmers of the Moskva Kolkhoz enjoy deserved fame as masters of a high harvest in Bardinskiy Rayon. They proudly reported that cotton production here has almost doubled during the 9th and 10th 5-Year plans and the quality of the raw cotton is among the best in the Karabakhskaya Steppe.

At the field camp which stands like an islet in the boundless sea of the snow-white field Comrade Aliyev talked with members of the team of communist Khanlar Akperov, holder of the Order of Lenin. He evaluated highly the initiative of this Komsomol-youth collective which has decided to report next year the fulfillment of two 5-year plan targets and he noted with satisfaction the shock pace of the front-rankers in socialist competition.

Questions of raising cotton production efficiency, improving its quality and disseminating the experience of the best workers were also raised at meetings with the working people of the 26 Baku Commissars Kolkhoz and the Kommunizm Kolkhoz. Cotton growers were set the task of intensifying the socialist competition, worthily completing the present harvest and making exemplary preparations for next year.

In the boundless field of the Kommunism Kolkhoz which is being traversed by cotton-harvesting machines like blue ships Comrade Aliyev observed the work of the celebrated young machine operator Tarlan Musayeva, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. She has already unloaded more than 100 tons of "white gold" from her machine's hopper and has promised to gather 440 tons by the end of the harvest. T. Musayeva spoke of the high morale in her Komsomol-youth collective and the enthusiasm with which the farm's young men and women are keeping the "white harvest" vigil.

After speaking highly of the skill of the girl whose example has been followed by many of her contemporaries in the republic who have taken the steering wheels of cotton-harvesting machines, Comrade Aliyev emphasized the need to expand the ranks of young machine operators and involve still more girls in this important work.

He then familiarized himself with the work to provide Barda with public services and amenities, visited the construction site of an entertainment and sports complex and viewed a model of it.

The team of USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Fatma Guseynova on Sabirabadskiy Rayon's V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz was one of the first in the Muganskaya Steppe to go over to enlarging cotton tracts. This year the progressive collective has pledged to give the state no less than 1,200 tons of "white gold" from 200 hectares and next season, having increased the cotton field by a further 100 hectares, to increase the gross yield to 1,800 tons with the same number of workers. The example of this team which is already producing as much cotton as the average kolkhoz, Comrade Aliyev said, graphically attests to the effectiveness of enlarging team cotton plots. This makes it possible to make the most rational use of human resources and equipment and to introduce agrotechnical achievements widely.

The working people of Sabirabadskiy Rayon's Gelebe, Pravda and Kuybyshev kolkhozes reported their achievements in the shock vigil. They proclaimed their determination to fulfill with honor their stepped-up socialist pledges and gladden the motherland with new labor records.

In conversations with farmers and livestock raisers Comrade Aliyev inquired about the cultural, domestic, trade and medical services for field and farm workers. He noted the need to further improve kolkhoz members' working and living conditions and to improve the methods and forms of political education work.

The children of Sabirabad have received an excellent present in the new academic year--the white stone building of the Nizami Gyandzhevi Secondary School with 1,176 places. Addressing the opening ceremony, G.A. Aliyev cordially congratulated the schoolchildren and teachers on the splendid gift. The Communist Party and the Soviet state, he said, consider concern for children and their harmonious development one of their most important obligations. This is evidenced by the dozens of new schools, kindergartens and sports complexes which have been placed at our children's disposal in the International Year of the Child.

The schoolchildren warmly thanked the party and government for their happy childhood and promised to study, work and live in accordance with the great Lenin's behests.

Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, agronomists and teachers, elders and schoolchildren warmly and cordially congratulated Comrade Aliyev on being awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and being presented with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal and wished him sound health and new successes in his work. G.A. Aliyev wholeheartedly thanked the rural workers for their congratulations and assured them that he would continue to devote all his strength, knowledge and energy to the struggle to build a communist society.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1138 LAUNCHED TO CARRY OUT EXPLORATIONS

LD281614 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--Another satellite of the Earth in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1138, was launched in the Soviet Union today to carry on the exploration of outer space.

The satellite's orbital period is 90.2 minutes the maximum distance from the earth's surface--398 km the minimum distance--210 km orbital inclination--72.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

TRUD REPORTS ON ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

LD010713 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 21 September 1979 publishes on Page 3, under the rubric "Science Conducts the Guest" and the heading "How and Why the Antarctic was drilled," a 1,800-word article by Yu. Dzhafarov describing recent Soviet research in the Antarctic which refutes the theory that all the earth's littoral regions will be flooded within the next 50-100 years as a result of the melting of south polar ice. Dzhafarov gives accounts of his meetings with Soviet polar scientist I.A. Zotikov and eng V.A. Morev, who have apparently used a new type of drill poineered by Morev to obtain ice samples from the Ross ice shelf. As a result of studies on these samples, Dzhafarov notes, "I. Zotikov and his American colleagues ascertained that ice is indeed melting but that water under the icecap is freezing in greater quantities than the ice is melting. So the warning of the earth's climate postulated by scientists will not destroy the Western Antarctic."

BRIEFS

ARTIC OCEAN RESEARCH--The complex Artic hydrographic expedition No. 4 is presently working on the hydrographic ship Georgiy Maksimov. Scientists on the ship are studying bottom features and compiling maritime navigation charts to insure safe navigation. An unusual feature this year is the fact that ice conditions have permitted work in high latitides and work was carried out north of Gerald Island where depth measurements had not been made previously. An apparatus on the ship can measure depths to within 5-10 centimeters, while accurate coordinates are fixed with the aid of land-based and satellite navigation systems. Presently the ships coordinates are 67 degrees 18 minutes by 173 degrees 51 minutes. The wreck of the Chelyuskin was pinpointed by the hydrographic ship Stepan Malygin when it was working this expedition. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW]

ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES MEETING--The 11th conference of representatives of the academies of science of the socialist countries ended in Tallinn today. The protocol signed defines the main directions for scientific cooperation for 1981-1985. Joint research is to be extended in the petrochemical and quantum chemistry sectors and regarding the scientific basis for mechanics, machinery, designs and technological processes. A long-term draft cooperation program in the natural sciences for the period up to 1990 was discussed. The participants were unanimous in hailing the accession of the national center of scientific research and committee of social sciences of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the multilateral scientific cooperation agreement of the academies of science of socialist countries of 15 December 1971. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD]

GROUND FORCES OFFICER VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF TACTICAL TRAINING

ID011021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 2 ID

[Article by Col Gen M. Khomulo, deputy commander of Ground Forces for combat training, under the rubric "The Commander and Modern Combat": "In the Interests of Tactics"]

[Text] The role of tactical training in training troops is well known. Its standard determines their combat readiness to a decisive degree.

The development of tactics is very closely linked with improving hardware and armaments. Naturally, success in modern combat will also be largely determined by the commander's ability to resolve tactical tasks, taking into account the technical potentials of the subunit, unit or formation, and by the ability of personnel to make use of hardware in the battlefield. The ability to see the combat, in all its dimensions, through this prism and correspondingly influence its development can be called one of the most important indicators of an officer's professional maturity.

These days many ground forces subunits are demonstrating high tactical skill on the summer training fields. They know how to carry out marches of many kilometers rapidly, to advance swiftly and defend staunchly. Good training is displayed by the personnel of many subunits of special forces. Commanders of combined arms units are persistently learning to make the most effective use of their increased potentials in the interests of combat. Naturally, the best results are achieved where problems of tactical training occupy a central place in the activity of commanders, staffs and political organs in further improving troops; field skills and increasing their combat readiness.

There are, however, many facts indicating that not all officers have learned to make full use of the potentials of hardware and weapons in a near-combat situation. It is known how, for instance, the potential speeds of tanks and infantry combat vehicles have increased in recent years. This cannot fail to have an effect on subunits' operational tactics. They have become more mobile and maneuverable. Demands on the training of personnel have also increased. Nonetheless you can still not infrequently see some commander trying to train his subordinates in the old way. Low average speeds of marches and rates of advance can be observed. At one battalion tactical exercise with combat firing, for instance, the company commanded by Sr Lt V. Filippov was late reaching its designated position. As a result the battalion did not succeed in making a harmonious attack and suffered considerable "losses" in personnel and hardware.

The personal training of motorized infantrymen, tankmen and servicemen of other categories of weapons is not everywhere in accordance with the increased requirements. In testing it not infrequently emerges that some of them are poorly trained in concealed movement on the battlefield, digging in, camouflage and combining fire and movement. In a number of cases personnel turn out to be inadequately trained in breaking through an "enemy" defense saturated with antitank facilities and in waging war in zones of contamination, mass destruction, barriers, fires and flooding.

Concern must also be aroused by the fact that personnel in certain subunits are still poorly trained in the tactics of night operations. I will cite just one example. At an exercise the situation arose where the motorized infantry company under the command of Lt Yu. Serkov had to carry out a simple maneuver. But the company could not cope with the task: The motorized infantrymen, not trained in night operations, lost their bearings and reached not the "enemy" but... their neighbors' rear.

Of course, we cannot be reconciled to a situation where certain subunits cope with tasks of exercises less effectively by night than by day. Training troops in skillful actions in conditions of limited visibility and by night is one of the most important tactical training tasks. And this applies not only to motorized infantrymen and tankmen. It is necessary to improve the night training of artillery, mortar, air defense, reconnaissance and other subunits. We expect from officers in any category of troops a search for the most effective methods of using modern hardware and weapons in combat in the most diverse conditions.

In the vast majority of units and formations tactics occupy a leading place among the disciplines studied by officers. However, the effectiveness of the studies is far from always high. For instance, commander training in a unit in the Turkestan Military District was poorly oriented toward teaching officers the art of organizing combat directly on the spot. It was no accident that at one recent exercise a regiment commander sometimes took 5 hours and more to adopt a decision in accordance with the tactical situation which had emerged. It need hardly be said that in rapidly progressing modern combat such things are impermissible.

It is also, obviously, no accident that certain officers in that unit displayed poor skills in fire control and maneuvering in the dynamics of a training battle. Here they have still not assessed as they ought the truth that firm and uninterrupted control [upravleniye] makes it possible for the commander to make maximum use of the troops' combat might. The most important task is to introduce more widely into practice progressive methods of combat control and everything new that has been introduced into this sphere by the scientific and technical revolution. It is necessary to strive to insure, as the USSR Defense Ministry demands, that the readiness of the control system always outstrips the general combat readiness of the formation or unit and is higher and more mobile than it.

Life convinces us that here much depends on joint efforts by commanders, staffs, political organs and party organizations. At the "Neman" exercise held last July, for instance, increased tactical skill was displayed by the tankmen of the regiment commanded by Lt Col A. Chernata. This is natural. The regiment devotes day-to-day attention to improving the command and methodological training of officers at platoon and company level, and this principle is strictly adhered to: The chief teaches the subordinate. Along with officers at battalion level, deputy unit commanders and chiefs of categories of troops and services also hold studies with platoon and company commanders. Problems of tactical training are constantly at the center of the party organization's attention.

It is in small subunits that the foundations are laid for the tactical training of personnel; in other words, the core is forged on which the training of units and formations as a whole is based. However, this is not taken into account everywhere. In some places the tactical training of the platoon or company--a most important part of the combat training of personnel--is not always at the center of the attention of commanders, political organs and party organizations. [paragraph continues]

In some units at company and battalion level officer personnel are permitted to be isolated from studies in the commander training system. For instance, in one motorized infantry regiment in the Carpathian Military District only one-half of the officers were present at studies held with platoon commanders early in the summer training period. The others were isolated from the unit at that time. Naturally, the organizers of commander training now have to find extra time to make up for what was missed.

The insufficiently high exactingness of a number of commanders, staffs and political organs toward officers who do not distinguish themselves in tactical training is largely still explained by the fact that in determining final assessments the standard of this training is not always taken into account as the decisive factor. Sometimes assessments are compiled without any consideration of the state of tactical training. We must not become reconciled to such an approach.

Improving tactical training as the basis of field training is inextricably linked with the study by subunit commanders of methods of organizing socialist competition. Skillfully organized competition in field studies is, as the experience of leading units indicates, one real potential for improving their quality and effectiveness.

Competition is an effective means of improving officers' tactical training. Fuller use must be made of its mobilizing force and constant concern displayed for insuring that an atmosphere of competition and creative striving prevails at commanders' studies.

Competition in the tasks and norms of tactical training is an active means of improving the field training of personnel. It helps commanders and staffs to determine more concretely the degree of training of subunits for operations in modern combat conditions and to eliminate shortcomings in good time. And here it is very important for the principle of objectivity to be observed in assessing what has been achieved. At the same time this demand is far from being fulfilled everywhere. On last year's results one battalion of the tank regiment commanded by Lt Col A. Latushkin, for instance, was assessed as excellent in tactical training. At the battalion tactical exercise in the winter period of this training year the divisional commander assessed the battalion's training as good. But during a test carried out later by officers of the Ground Forces main combat training directorate, the subunit received an unsatisfactory assessment. Is not this an example of tolerance and an insufficiently responsible approach by officers at the regimental and divisional level to assessing what has been achieved?

Such facts again indicate the importance of an objective, exacting approach and the ability to assess what has been achieved by the high yardstick of battle. Units have guiding documents on organizing competition. It is important to make creative use of the recommendations they contain in seeking new ways of improving the effectiveness of competition and its influence on all aspects of personnel life and activity.

One important condition for improving the standard of the tactical training of troops is to further improve the material training base. As checks show, the process of creating training tactical fields and other sites intended for studies on questions of tactical training is as yet proceeding only slowly in a number of units. Various factors are cited to justify this situation. Of course, this is no simple matter and requires considerable efforts and material expenditure. However, there is no doubt that without the appropriate material training base it is difficult to count on success in improving tactical training.

To be able to see the main component in work is one of the party's main demands on the activity of leading cadres. In resolving the tasks of further improving combat readiness, one such component for military cadres is tactical training--the core of field training. Other training disciplines are subordinate to its interests. This dictates the need for constant, fixed attention toward problems of tactical training on the part of commanders, political organs and staffs at all levels. Much remains to be done in this sphere in the concluding stage of the training year. More and more tactical exercises are taking place and their scale is growing. At exercises the training of many units and subunits will be tested in summing up the results of the training year. To carry out these exercises to a high standard is to take a step forward in combat improvement.

ARMY, NAVY POLITICAL BODY DISCUSSES LECTURE PROPAGANDA WORK

LD011455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate":"Enhancing the Effectiveness of Lecture Propaganda"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has heard a report from Lt. Gen A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District, on the work of the political directorate and political organs in further improving lecture propaganda in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" and "On the State of and Measures for the Improvement of Lecture Propaganda."

It was noted that a great deal is being done in the district to implement these documents' requirements. In lecture work a central place is occupied by the in-depth explanation of Marxist-Leninist theory, topical problems of the CPSU's foreign and domestic policy and the activity of the party and people in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent plenums and CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendation set forth in his speeches and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands," "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work," and "Standing Guard over Peace and Socialism." Work on exposing imperialism and the ideology and policy of Maoism has been stepped up. Lecture activity aimed at intensifying the personnel's ideological-moral and military education is being conducted in a more specific manner.

The standard of leadership of lecture propaganda has been improved. A number of measures have been implemented for the further improvement of the selection, placement, education and training of staff and nonstaff lecturers and propaganda workers. Concern is being displayed for the fuller utilization of the multiplicity of forms of lecture propaganda. Lenin readings, theoretical conferences, lecture cycles, lectures accompanied by movies and unified political days are widely practiced. All this actively helps to intensify the effectiveness of lecture propaganda.

At the same time there are also substantial shortcomings in lecture propaganda. Some speeches do not always provide a profound and thorough analysis of topical problems of developed socialism, the features of the present stage of the overall crisis of capitalism and its military-political strategy. In a number of cases lecture propaganda's link with servicemen's life and specific tasks is only feeble and its role in disseminating advanced experience of personnel training and education and socialist competition is not great.

Individual political organs and party organizations are still not investigating in depth the content of lecture propaganda, provide only poor information for the propaganda aktiv on topical questions of combat training and political and military education and do not always display high exactingness toward communists for the quality of the lectures they deliver.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate instructed the Transbaykal Military District Political Directorate to step up specific organizational work for the complete fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's demands in the sphere of the further improvement of the leadership of lecture propaganda and the improvement of its quality and effectiveness.

The special attention of political organs and party organizations is drawn to the broad utilization of the potential of lecture propaganda with a view to fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's requirements for the further enhancement of the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces and to insuring a high ideological, educational and scientific standard of lecture propaganda. It is necessary to strive more persistently to insure that lectures and reports reveal profoundly and vividly Marxist-Leninist theory, the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy, the content of the USSR Constitution, the achievements of real socialism and topical problems of scientific communism elaborated in the work of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders.

Lecture work must be developed still more extensively in connection with the forthcoming 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 26th CPSU Congress, and the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. All ideological cadres and activists are faced with the task of publicizing more profoundly V.I. Lenin's ideological-theoretical heritage and his teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland.

It is essential to continue work on the intensification of the businesslike, specific nature of lecture propaganda and its link with life and with the solution of practical tasks of combat and political training, the strengthening of discipline and organizations and the fulfillment of socialist pledges. The party's policy on questions of military building must be comprehensively revealed, and the content of military-technical propaganda must be improved. Lecture propaganda must be carried out in a differentiated way, qualitative changes in the personnel must be considered more fully, and all categories of servicemen must be covered by ideological influence, with special concern being displayed to insure that lecturers and propaganda workers speak directly in companies, batteries and equivalent subunits and that more attention is paid to remote garrisons.

The most important task for political organs and party organizations is to develop persistently the militancy and forcefulness of lecture propaganda. Everything new, progressive and promising born in military building and in the combat and political training process must be supported by every means, and advanced experience in training process must be supported by every means, and advanced experience in training and educating the servicemen and in socialist competition must be actively generalized and disseminated. A resolute struggle must be waged against phenomena which prevent military collectives from advancing along the path of further improving combat skill and raising combat readiness. The complexity and contradictoriness of the present-day international situation, the keenness of the class antagonism between the two social systems and the aggressive essence of imperialism must be revealed in a reasoned manner. Criticism of bourgeois and revisionist ideology and Zionism and Maoism must be conducted in a convincing manner.

The political directorates of the branches of the armed forces, districts, groups of troops and fleets have been instructed to take steps to further improve the style of leadership of lecture propaganda as a most important component of all ideological educational work, to activate the participation of leading cadres in it and to improve the organization of unified political days. They must strive persistently to insure that every party organization is in practice a real center of ideological educational activity and must enhance party organizations' responsibility for the work of lecturer and agitation and propaganda worker collectives. They must insure the closer interaction of lecture propaganda with all other forms of ideological-political, moral, military and legal education. They must constantly conduct their propaganda of the requirements of the oath and rules. They must make fuller use, in the interests of educating the servicemen, of the multiplicity of forms of lecture work and the potential of the cultural and enlightenment institutions and mass information media. Military journal and newspaper editorial offices must give more extensive coverage to advanced experience of lecture propaganda and the practice of the work of political organs and party organizations in improving its quality and effectiveness.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has recommended that the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces, districts, groups of troops and fleets continue work on the improvement of the selection, placement and training of lecturer and propaganda worker cadres. The training of nonstaff lecturers and propaganda workers must be improved and they must be armed more actively with theoretical knowledge, methods of party propaganda and advanced experience of propaganda skill. The practice of providing efficient information for staff and nonstaff propaganda workers on the most important events of the country's domestic and international life and the tasks of combat and political training must be improved. It is also essential to expand contacts with local party, soviet and public organizations, creative unions and Znaniye Society organizations and to coordinate efforts with a view to further improving lecture propaganda, increasing its scope and stepping up the military-patriotic education of the young.

ARMY, NAVY ECONOMIC SEMINAR HELD IN MOSCOW

LD281233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Seminar of Lecturers"]

[Text] The 5-day all-union seminar of economist lecturers from Soviet Army and Navy party committees and political organs completed its work in Moscow 22 September.

The seminar examined a wide range of topical questions of CPSU economic policy, the country's social development and the fulfillment of national economic plans for 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improving the economic mechanism and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the fundamental problems of developing the country's economy.

There was an exchange of experience of lecture propaganda on economic and social questions in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Lectures and reports were delivered to the seminar's participants by: Ya.I. Kabkov, V.V. Listov, F.I. Mochalin, K.S. Simonov and V.S. Frolov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; N.Ye. Kruchina, I.P. Yastrebov and P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; A.V. Bachurin, D.G. Zhimerin, G.K. Zhuravlev, N.P. Lebedinskiy, G.V. Mylnikov, S.A. Sitaryan, B.M. Sukharevskiy and V.V. Tkachenko, deputy ministers and deputy chairmen of USSR state committees; V.Yu. Filanovskiy, chief of a USSR Gosplan departments; and V.F. Mayer, deputy director of a USSR Gosplan scientific research institute.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA STRESSES NEED TO USE FUEL ECONOMICALLY

LD211403 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 13 September 1979 front-pages a 1,200-word editorial under the heading "Expending Fuel Economically" discussing the need to economize on the large quantities of fuel used in combat training but noting that "unfortunately, serious attention is not paid everywhere to questions of saving fuel" and that "the complex of measures to enhance the efficiency of the utilization of fuel must constantly be the focus of attention of commanders, political workers and rear and technical services specialists." The editorial also notes that the USSR Defense Ministry scientific research institutions are called on to play a large part in the struggle to save fuel.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 14 September 1979 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "For Economy and Thrift," a 900-word article by Candidate of Military Sciences, Maj Gen V. Volovich, sector chief of the USSR Committee of People's Control, entitled "Taking Expenditures into Account," describing the lack of attention paid to saving fuel and other resources in an unnamed unit and an armored battalion. In particular he notes:

"It must be noted with regret that far from everyone knows how to use the methods of military-economic analysis or, to put it more simply, how to assess the expediency of expending resources in the training process. Insufficient attention is paid to this question in the vocational training system. On this plane, the training of trainees and students in military training establishments still does not accord with practical requirements."